BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1850.....NO. 4.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance:

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.,	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. EDWARD W. WARD

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He can at all times be found at his office, unless when professionally absent.
July 19, 1850 45-3m

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water-street, Wilmington, N. C. 4

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates. 7

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

14x6 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble; and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods**, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29, 1850 31-1y] Mrs. V. R. PEIRSON.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS SARAH JANE TAGGART, late from New York, would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of Wilmington and surrounding country, that she intends to open a new and splendid emporium in the private dwelling of Mr. CHARLES BARR, Merchant Tailor, next door North of the Theatre, about the 15th of October, where she will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of **Fall and Winter Millinery**, embracing all the latest styles, which she hopes, on examination, for chasteness of design, richness of material, and beauty of finish, will not be surpassed by any other house of the kind in the country; and nothing will be left undone to give general satisfaction, so far as good goods, low prices, and skillful manufacture are concerned. With her large circle of friends and relations residing in New York City, she will always be prepared to have anything in her line made or ordered from thence at the shortest notice.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SHAW would inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she is about to resume the Millinery business, at her residence on Secondst., opposite Mr. O. G. PARSLEY'S. She expects to return from New York about the 10th of October, with the latest Paris and London styles, and will give due notice of her opening day. Being grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, she would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

P. S. Mrs. S. also intends connecting Dress-Making with the above business.
September 27, 1850 3-3t

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

General Notices.

LOVE-GROVE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation for sale, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, one mile from town, and well known as LOVE-GROVE, containing one hundred acres more or less, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation; an abundance of Marl and much on the place.

Terms accommodating to the purchaser. If desirable, the mules, hands, &c., will be disposed of with the Land. For further particulars, apply to S. R POTTER.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed, at September Term, 1850, of New Hanover County Court, a Committee to contract for the paving of the side-walk from the end of the present pavement at the Court House, around the balance of the County lot; and also for underpinning and securing the wall from the Jail to the Court House wall, and for rough casting said wall on the outside, hereby give notice that they will receive proposals for the same until the 10th day of October next.

Bond for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from the contractor. Curb Stone furnished by the Town.

OWEN FENNELL, } Com.
L. H. MARSTELLER, }
Sept. 27, 1850 3-2t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover will hold a two weeks' term.

By order. L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1850.

Penny Kelly
vs.
Felix Kelly and others, heirs at law of William Kelly, Sr., dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Kelly, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in August, A. D., 1850.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
September 24th, 1850. [Pr. fee $4 38] 3-6t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.

G. J. WARD,
EDWD W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifth instalment of 12½ per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be due on the 15th of the present month, (September.)

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.
September 14, 1850 2-3t

NOTICE. The subscriber will remove in a few days to the Store on Water-street, formerly occupied by E. V. KELLY, where he will be pleased to see his old customers.—He is receiving his Fall Stock of Goods, and will sell them cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
Sept. 13] OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to amend the Navigation Laws of said State, so far as regards the Port of Wilmington.
September 13, 1850 1-5t

THIS SIDE UP.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that he has just returned from the North with a beautiful and carefully selected assortment of **Boots and Shoes**, for Summer and Fall wear. His assortment consists of men's, youth's, and children's Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse, sewed and pegged; Lady's bronzed Jenny Lind's; Kid R. R. Ties; Morocco Buskins; Goat Buskins; Morocco and Goat Boots; Apple colored and black Gaiters. Customers may rely upon getting a good as well as a fashionable article. He has also for sale the most choice brands of Calf, Goat, and Kid Skins; Linings; Binding Skins; oak and hemlock tanned Sole Leather; Pegs; Nails, &c. &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He would inform the public that he is at his old stand, next door above G. W. ATKINS & Co., and directly opposite the Court House, where he is prepared, with the best materials and workmen, to execute orders with promptness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID D. CARROLL.
Clinton, N. C., July 12, 1850 44-3m

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,*)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday, 31st July last, a negro man by the name of CORNELIUS, about 31 years of age; dark complexion; 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high; chunky built; squints in one of his eyes; will weigh about 140 or 150 pounds; quick spoken; is very intelligent, can read well in print, and, it is supposed, can write. He is well known in this County, and well acquainted along the Railroad from Wilmington up one hundred miles, as he was employed to work on the same a few years back, and may endeavor to get there again in order to make his escape North.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Onslow County, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

Masters of vessels and all other persons are hereby forewarned harboring, employing, or carrying said negro away, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent.

OWEN JARROTT.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Aug. 23, 1850 50-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an axe); has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds; These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of June, 1850. JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.

He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Barns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage or Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Bozeman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
June 29th, 1850—[43-tf.] GUILFORD HORN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

Real Estate For Sale or Rent.

TO RENT,

FROM the first of October next, that two story Dwelling House, on Front-street, next door to the corner of Church-street, at present occupied by Mr. WM. WILSON. Price $200. Apply to H. B. EILERS.
September 27, 1850 3-tf

HOUSES TO SELL OR RENT.

ONE small two story House, well in yard, a little north of Market st. One story and jump House, 5 rooms, near the above, price $350.

The following for sale only.

1 fine two story dwelling, in perfect order, with Well and every convenience around it—on 2d street.
1 small House on 3d street, well in yard.
1 good size House near dry pond, 6 finished rooms.
1 small double House in Oregon, price $350, well in yard.
1 small House in do., well in yard—cheap.
1 small House in Texas.
2 or three other lots in do.

The splendid situation east end of Market street, on which is nearly finished a very extensive and convenient building—the most desirable location in town, and containing a lot and a half, bounded by 3 streets.

☞When finished, if not sold, it will be rented.
Sept. 27th, 1850 3-tf] P. W. FANNING.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

WISHING to change my business, I will sell my Turpentine Land, on Lockwood's Folly River, Brunswick County, with a considerable quantity of Farming Land attached. There is cut on the land about 115,000 boxes, and trees enough to cut about 80,000 more; all very convenient to water. Two waggons and team can haul all the Turpentine made on the Land to the Still on the River, whence it can be taken to market, by vessels carrying from 200 to 300 barrels. The Still will also be sold, if desired, with wagon, team, &c. A further description is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can judge for themselves.

The above property will be sold on extremely accommodating terms; or I will take, for the Land, the proceeds from the sale of the Turpentine made on it for one year, provided the balance of the Trees are cut and well worked.

I will also sell a number of likely Negroes. Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to give me a call. DAN'L Y. SHINE.
Wilmington, Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf
Newbernian, (Newbern,) and North State Whig, (Washington,) copy till forbid, and send accounts to this office.

FOR Rent.—The dweling and lot situated on Chesnut street, at present occupied by Mr. S. P. Gause, is for rent from the first of October next. Apply to N. N. NIXON.
Sept. 20th, 1850. 2-tf]

FOR RENT.

A Two Story Dwelling House, with four fire places, suitable for one or more families, situated on Red Cross and Boundary Street. Has an excellent well of water in the yard. For particulars, apply to T. M. RODGERS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 13th, 1850. 1-tf

TO RENT FROM FIRST OCTOBER.

THREE STORES in the fire-proof building on Water-street, near Mulberry-street, at present occupied by M Krieton and Geo. Elliott, with all necessary Warehouses.—Also, several well finished Offices in the same building.

One Wharf, corner of Water and Mulberry-streets, 66 by about 200 feet.

One Store on Water-street, at present occupied by J. H. Thompson.

One Store on Mulberry-street, at present occupied by C. W. Calhoun.

One fire-proof Store, large and well-fitted up, near the Railroad Depot, at present occupied by myself.

One Wharf, 250 feet front and 1500 feet rear, with a large Warehouse upon it, on Eagle's Island, opposite town.

One Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the corner of Second and Red Cross streets, in good repair, with all necessary out-buildings, at present occupied by J. Nutt.

I will rent for one, or lease for a term of years, any or all of the above property, with a number of vacant Lots.
Sept. 6, 1850—52-tf] H. NUTT.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A GOOD comfortable dwelling, situated in the Northern part of town, on Walnut Street, lately occupied by RODERICK MCRAE, Esq. Persons wishing to purchase or rent, can find out the terms by calling on me at my residence.
July 26, 1850 D. SHERWOOD. 46-tf

FOR RENT.

THE House at present occupied by Mrs. SWANN. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated at the corner of Front and Dock Streets; contains 17 large airy rooms, a store-room and pantry, and will be put in complete and thorough repair. Has always been used, and is very desirable, as a Boarding House. Apply to

WM. HILL, or
JAMES W. BRADLEY.
Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-tf

FOR RENT.

THE desirable dwelling situated on the corner of Fourth and Princess Streets, at present occupied by Mr. J. C. LATTA, will be rented for one year from the first of October next. Apply to WM. L. JACOBS, or
B. J. JACOBS.
August 9th, 1850 48-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his lands on Rocky Point, New Hanover county, about 20 miles from Wilmington, convenient to the Railroad, or to the North East River, containing 1283 acres, in two tracts, one known as the White Oak tract, formerly owned by L. LANE, Esq; the other as the Thally place. The first contains 883 acres, about 100 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good dwelling and all necessary out houses.

The Thally place joins the White Oak lands, and contains 400 acres, a portion of which is cleared.

A large part of these lands are of good quality.

I will sell separately, or jointly.

Any person wishing to purchase, will call on D. MCINTIRE, Esq., who will shew the lands and make known the terms, or on the subscriber, near Sill's Creek.
Aug. 30th, 1850.—[51-6t*] ROBERT TATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot in Jacksonville, Onslow county, at present occupied by WM. P. PELLETIER.

The House is a very comfortable residence, with suitable out-buildings, and a large and handsome Lot of ground attached, say about an acre and a half. Possession given on the first day of January, 1851.

ALSO.

A valuable tract of Turpentine Land, containing about 3,500 Acres, lying on the Holly Shelter Road, in the county of Onslow, and adjoining the lands of MORRIS FOY, JOHN JAMES, and others. Persons wishing to purchase valuable Turpentine Land will do well to examine the premises.

Terms made easy. For further information, address the subscriber at Owensville, Sampson county, or GARDNER SHEPARD, Esq., Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C.
Aug. 23, 1850—50-3m] LOUIS F. CARR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having purchased the widow's life estate in the Real Estate of the late JARVIS MARBLE, at Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, offers the entire Plantation for sale. It is considered a very desirable situation, having upon the premises comfortable buildings, including Store House, Wind Mill, &c. It is considered a desirable situation for a Store, a Distillery, and Steam Saw Mill.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit the premises and examine for themselves. Possession given on the 15th of November next. JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 20, 1850 2-tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Glynn Co., on Turtle River, Georgia, 80 miles south of Savannah—the 300 acres first quality cleared Cotton Land, 150 acres Inland Swamp, half cleared and easily put in order, for Rice, and 1200 acres of Pine Land well timbered, and suitable for Turpentine or Timber, with a good two story Dwelling House, Cotton House, and sufficient negro Houses. Plantation perfectly healthy. Vessels come up within 10 yards of the dwelling. Will be sold a bargain. For further particulars apply to W. WRIGHT, Savannah, or MILES COSTIN,
Aug. 16.—[49-2m*] Wilmington, N. C.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf
☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Lot and the Buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, about three hundred yards above the Episcopal Church, and now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the Buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

ALSO.

A variety of Riding Vehicles and Harness of all kinds, made in the neatest manner, and which will be sold low. Persons wishing to procure articles in this line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., May 3, 1850 34-tf

Schools.

"Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich; for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."—*Epictetus.*

MADAME CLEMENT'S

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Wilmington, N. C.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the first day of October, 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Aparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern Schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the School, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best Schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum.....$184 00

Extra Charges.

Music on the Piano, per session	$20 00
Use of do. "	2 50
Drawing and Water Colors, per session	10 00
Painting in Oil do. "	20 00
Washing do. "	9 00
Tuition in French, for the advanced class	10 00
Tuition " " younger pupils	7 00

All other Foreign Languages at Professor's charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew Rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per session.....$20 00

In Second Department.

Tuition in English, per session.....$16 00

Extra Charges for Day Scholars.

Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per session	$1 00
Fuel for the season, (payable in October)	2 00

Other extras the same as for Boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

A deduction of two dollars in each class will be made for day scholars, when there are two or more sisters.

For Boarders a deduction will be made, not only for sisters but for pupils coming together; for two it will be $175 each, and for three $160 only.
Sept. 6, 1850 52-1m

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 23d of September. The terms of tuition are:

For the lower branches of English, per session	$6 00
For the higher branches of English, "	12 00
For Latin and Greek "	20 00

Board can be had, in good families, at from $5 to $6 per month.

THOMAS J. WHITAKER, an experienced and popular Teacher, is continued as Assistant. The School being furnished with sufficient apparatus to illustrate the Elementary Sciences, the Teachers are confident of being able to give satisfaction to all that shall patronize the Institution.

It is particularly desired that all the Students who intend entering the School the approaching Session, will be present at the first of the Session.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Richlands, Onslow co., N. C., Aug. 30, 1850 51-3m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY

IS a beautiful and healthy situation, twelve miles East of Wilmington, in an excellent neighborhood, where board may be had for six to seven dollars per month, will commence its second scholastic year on the first day of October next.

Rates of Tuition, per session of five months:

Reading, Writing, Spelling, and first Class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second Classes of the same, including Philosophy, History and Rhetoric	12 00
The higher branches of English, Science, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, including first Classes of Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second Classes of the same, with Lectures on the most important subjects	18 00

Tuition in the Female department the same, with the exception of the ornamental branches, which will be made very reasonable, and determined upon previous to the opening of the School. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Sound, Aug. 21, 1850. 50-tf

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and personal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Banyan Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic)	$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar)	7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar)	10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy	15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each	12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano	15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYAN BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

Schools.

WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted to take charge of the Public School in the Lower Black River District, known as Public School District No. 22. For particulars, apply to

ED. A. HAWES,
JOEL L. MOORE, } Committee.
ROB'T T. HERRING,
September 27, 1850. 3-3t

SEPTEMBER 3d.

RECEIVED at the Book Store this day, the following new works:

The Iron Mask, or, The Adventures of Raoul de Bragelonne, being the final conclusion of "The Three Guardsmen," by Dumas.

Frank Fairleigh, or Scenes in the Life of a Pupil. This is is one of the best stories we ever remember to have read, true to the life, and abounding in wit.

The Deserted Wife, by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, author of Retribution. This book will suit the ladies.

Mr. Dalton's Legatee: A very nice Woman; by Mrs. Stone.

The Empire City, by Lippard, 2d part.

The Traitor, 2d part.

Annie Merrevale, or The Test of Love.

Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.

The Nightingale, or Jenny Lind Songster, 2d part.

Also, the following new works bound:

Angel Voices, or Words of Counsel for Overcoming the World.

The Angel World, and other Poems, by Philip J. Bailey, author of Festus.

Festus, a Poem, by Bailey.

The Sea-side and Fire-side, by Henry W. Longfellow.

A large assortment of School Books, Stationery, &c. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

Retail Grocery—Bar-Room and Oyster House.

D. R. KENNEDY and BENAJAH PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into Co-partnership in the above business, and have opened a Retail Grocery Establishment and Bar Room on the north side of Dock Street, between Front Street and the wharf, and next door to Mr. NEFF'S Ship Chandlery establishment, where they will keep a full assortment of Groceries and Liquors of every description, which they will dispose of at the lowest cash prices.

Their Bar-room has been fitted up in the best manner, and will be kept open for the accommodation of customers at all hours, and be supplied with Oysters and other refreshments when in season.

D. R. KENNEDY hopes that his friends in Wayne, Duplin and the other surrounding counties will not forget to give him a call when they visit Wilmington; and he pledges himself to do every thing in his power to give them satisfaction.
Wil

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1850.

Our Position and the Position of Affairs.

After a session of ten months, Congress has at length adjourned, giving us, at least, one cause for thankfulness. Its action being now complete and definite, it is more properly a subject for review and criticism than when in its initiate or transition state. Of course, for the present, at least, the interest of the people of the South concentrates in that series of measures framed (whether well or ill,) for the ostensible purpose of avoiding the sectional dangers and difficulties arising out of the discussion of the slavery question and its collateral issues. These measures have now become laws. It still remains to be seen whether, and how far, the people will acquiesce in them. In plain terms, for it would be nonsense to mince the matter, whether or not the Union is to be dissolved.

We wish to place this matter plainly before our readers. The alternative is, acquiescence or disunion, neither more nor less; there is no middle ground. Whilst North Carolina or any other State remains in the Union, her officers are sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that constitution, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance of it, are the supreme laws of the land. This thing of a temporary secession—a slight disunion—is an amusing little fiction; a delicate mode of expression, pretty much on a par with the newspaper announcement of twenty men being slightly killed by a steamboat explosion. The mischief of it is, that when a man is once killed, whether slightly or otherwise, he *stays* killed. So it is with a State or States; secession means dissolution—disunion—and is so understood by nine-tenths of the people of both sections. The question then is:—Are the people prepared for dissolution, and does the crisis demand it?

We have observed the current of events as carefully as any one could do—more coolly, we believe, than most—and the conviction has been irresistibly pressed upon us, that no one single State, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina, is prepared for dissolution. Even in Georgia, not secession, but commercial non-intercourse is the remedy proposed, and beyond all doubt, that is the very utmost that will be recommended by the Convention to assemble on the 10th of December next. But yesterday we talked with an intelligent gentleman, and a democrat, of this State, who had been out in Georgia on business, and who had enjoyed the very best opportunities of becoming acquainted with the views and wishes of the people, and he gave it to us as his decided opinion, that nine-tenths of the delegates to the proposed Convention, would be Union men. We also notice that the democratic papers in Florida, while they protest against the gross injustice of many of the measures enacted by Congress, still acknowledge the necessity of acquiescence. Our object is to state the *facts* as they *are*, not to draw fancy sketches. The cold, sober truth of the matter is, that no substantive—*substantial* measure of resistance will be adopted and carried out by any State. In view of this state of the case, what is the duty of the press? Can its conductors do any good by denouncing the majority of their fellow-citizens as traitors and submissionists? Would such conduct be democratic? Would it even be respectful to the South? Let none boast of their reverence for Southern rights and Southern honor, whilst they make use of language like this. We all have our opinions, some of us, we think, are very much mistaken in them, but no *man* worthy of the name, is to be converted by denouncing him and threatening him with a grape vine. While measures are pending, we oppose those of which we disapprove to the fullest extent of our humble abilities. When they are passed, and submitted to by a majority of the people, who alone have a right to decide the question of their reception or rejection, we feel it our duty to obey. We opposed, and still oppose, many of the measures adopted by the Congress which has just adjourned. So did a majority of the Southern people; but that majority now sees fit to submit to these measures.

We had almost forgotten to allude to the Nashville Convention, which is to re-assemble on the second Monday in November. Who is to call that body together, we do not know. Judge Sharkey, the former President, has backed out, and we fear that, under any circumstances, the attendance will be meagre, and its influence limited; so that, in fact, it can hardly be said to form an element in the calculation. Had the people at first, irrespective of party, rallied to its support, it might and would have been productive of much good; as the matter now stands, it will be a posthumous sort of affair—a kind of jury of inquest—which may return a verdict as to how the thing was done, without having any influence upon the manner of its doing. Upon the whole, the question as to whether the people are prepared for dissolution, may be answered in the negative.—Neither Georgia, Mississippi, nor Texas will secede.

The question again occurs—Does the crisis demand secession? Has such a violation of the constitution been perpetrated as to call for dissolution as the only remedy? One reply to this may be found in the non-action of the Southern people. *They* do not think disunion called for. They feel as we do, that deep wrong has been done us, but they are aware that that wrong has resulted more from Executive interference than from Congressional action. One of the most obnoxious of the measures passed by Congress, is the admission of California; and yet wherein consists the outrage contained in this? Certainly not in the bare fact of her admission as a free State. It is in the mode and manner of that admission, and in the undue and improper influence brought to bear upon the formation of her constitution. California never had a territorial government nor defined limits, but who was responsible for this? Certainly not California, for she importuned Congress to give her a government. It was the eight *Southern Whigs*, three of them from North Carolina, who defeated the territorial bill of 1848, and thus kept the subject open as a hobby, by which to elect Gen. TAYLOR, that produced a great part of the difficulty. It was T. BUTLER KING that did the rest. So far as California is concerned, the Whig party and the Executive are alone responsible. They deprived California of a government, and then intermeddled in her affairs.—Nothing was more natural than that California, refused legal protection by Congress, should form some sort of government for herself, or that, having formed it, she should apply for admission. The mere letter of the constitution has not been violated in the case of California. The spirit of the constitution has been, but that violation is chargeable upon the Whig party and the Executive, not upon the people of California.

The same was the case with New Mexico. The territorial bill of '48 would have covered the whole ground. The power of the United States to receive cessions of land from the States, is too well established by the practice of the government to admit of a question at this late day, and perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, the Texas boundary would have been settled without any unusual excitement; but when the Executive dared to draw the sword, and throw its weight into the balance, while an amicable arrangement was pending, Texas, and every other Southern State, felt herself insulted, and justly too. And an arrangement which might have been regarded merely as a matter of expediency or interest, became changed into a question of State rights and Southern honor. If, however, Texas chooses to accept the proposals made to her, we do not see that other States have a right to interfere.

The remaining measures are: The Fugitive Slave Bill, while we unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly approve—the Utah Bill which we think is just, and the Bill abolishing the slave trade in the District, which, under the circumstances, is very wrong, as implying a concession to the spirit of abolition, though as a mere police arrangement, we believe it was desired by a great majority of the people of the District.

There is no doubt of the natural right of any people to dissolve the political bonds that unite them to another people, whenever a majority of them feel convinced that the evils under which they suffer, demand such a remedy. It is for the people of the South to decide whether such is the case at the present time. As we have before said, we believe from all the facts before us, that the South will decide that the present crisis does not demand dissolution; or what amounts to the same thing, she will not dissolve.

The Winding Up.

Saturday, the 28th ult., was virtually the last day of the session, which was to close by appointment at 12 o'clock on Monday. Both Houses were engaged with the appropriation bills, all of which were passed—the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation Bill after much difficulty. A large number of amendments introduced by the Senate, were disagreed to by the House, and Committees of Conference were appointed. The House persisted in its refusal to concur in the Senate's amendment to indemnify THOMAS RITCHIE for his losses by the printing contract, or to relieve him from it. It would seem that those opposed to Mr. RITCHIE, were determined that he should feel the weight of their vengeance; and so the old man was hunted down. Of course, he will obtain from a subsequent Congress all that he needs; but that will not exonerate those who used their official position as Congressmen to gratify their partizan prejudice, or private animosity.

It is said that before the hour on *Sunday* morning when the House adjourned, a large number of members were *drunk*. Let the people in all cases mark and reward such conduct as it deserves.

There is one thing perfectly certain. If the first session of the 31st Congress deserves to be remembered for nothing else, it can at least claim pre-eminence in extravagance and bombast. Its expenses will be found, when all summed up, little, if anything, short of a million and a half of dollars. Its appropriations at this period of profound peace about fifty millions. But then the country has been saved and ruined half a dozen times, and the supply of patriotism has been so great, that we fear *such* patriotism will hereafter be a drug in the market. God knows we are sick of it, and heartily glad that Congress has adjourned. Sterne was never more tired of the cant of criticism, than we are of the cant of patriotism. Like true religion, courage, or any other virtue, real patriotism is unpretending and vaunteth not itself; and it seems almost impossible that it could dwell with half of the braggadocia demagogues who find their way into Congress. At times we feel sick and tired of politics, and we do candidly say, that there is, in our opinion, no character more despicable than that of the mere politician, who lives but in excitement, without any deep or settled principle of action apart from his own selfish aggrandizement.

It is a humiliating consideration, but one which is brought home to any man whose business requires him to wade through the doings of Congress, to reflect upon the large proportion of such persons who fill the halls of Legislation, and the other high places of the land. Perhaps Congress ought to be regarded as the centre of political wisdom; but as the matter stands now, woe to the man, and especially the editor, particularly if he has a conscience, who pins his faith to any of the self-constituted Congressional leaders. For our own part we do not know where any of our self-styled "great men" are, and it is as much as a venture if they do themselves. They all vaunt their *soundness*, and no one who listens to them can doubt the *sound*.

☞Gov. SEABROOK, of South Carolina, has refused to call an extra session of the Legislature of that State in view of the recent action of Congress in regard to the slavery question, assigning as reasons, that such course would be precipitate—that the State elections will occur in that State in less than a month—that the Nashville Convention will re-assemble on the 11th of November, or just two weeks before the regular meeting of the S. C. Legislature, and that it will thus be in readiness to ratify the acts of that august council, or to take such other course as the exigency of the case may demand. In view of these things, the Governor is unwilling to call an extra session, by which the action of the Nashville Convention, and of the Georgia Convention might be embarrassed.

A thing which the next Legislature should reform.

The law as it stands at present, requires all Sheriffs previously to selling lands for their taxes, to advertise them in some Newspaper published in the city of Raleigh for the space of one month, even although the lands may be situated in some county in which not half dozen copies of any Raleigh paper are taken, and a paper of large circulation is published in the county itself. Such a state of things is as a cotemporary observes "an outrage against common sense." Very frequently the advertisement is never seen by one man who could attend the sale, and is to all intents and purposes perfectly useless.

In calling attention to this matter, we are actuated neither by motives of interest, nor of jealousy towards our Raleigh cotemporaries. Time and again have we been struck with the injustice arising from the operation of this law, and the injury which such a system is calculated to inflict upon the owners of land sold for taxes, whose property is virtually unadvertised, and frequently sacrificed in consequence. In connexion with this, the Ashville Dollar News makes a suggestion which, with slight modification, should, we think, receive the favorable attention of the next Legislature. It is to the effect that, "no officer should be allowed to sell valuable property, either real or personal, without first giving notice of the same through the news papers of the county, or the nearest print." We certainly think that Sheriffs should be required to advertise lands in the paper of the county in which the lands lie, when a paper is published within the county, or in case when no paper is published in the county, then in that paper which has the largest circulation within the county, instead of being forced to advertise in Raleigh.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We understand that Maj. GWINN considers the route of the Central Road as more favorable for the construction of a Rail Road than any which has ever come under his inspection, [of course!] and that the three millions provided for, in the act of incorporation will be amply sufficient to put it in operation. [We doubt it mightly.]

☞BLACKWOOD, for September, is on hand. It contains the commencement of a new novel, by BULWER, in the style of the "Caxtons;" also, the continuation of that excellent but interminable Sea tale, the "Green Hand."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—As the steamer Pacific swung round from her wharf at Canal Street, New York, on the 28th ult., her wheel-house struck a frame house or shed on the wharf, on which a large crowd had assembled, and completely demolished it, burying hundreds under the ruins. Numbers of those on the house and wharf saved their lives by jumping into the water, whence they were rescued by boats on the wharves. It has been ascertained that thirty persons are killed and forty wounded. The Pacific backed into the slip after the accident, and all hands jumped ashore to render assistance.

P. S. A later despatch says that the first report is erroneous, so far as the number of deaths is concerned. It seems that although a great many people were severly injured, the number of deaths is comparatively trifling—some two or three.

HAIL STORM EXTRAORDINARY.—Pittsburg, Pa., was visited by a hail storm last week, which broke nearly every pane of glass in the city, and kicked up a row in a general way. The Pittsburg Journal says that some of the hail stones weighed half a pound, and were between three and four inches in diameter. Many metalic roofs were completely cut up, and slate and tile roofs crumbled into fragments. Pigeons were killed, and men's heads and noses cut. "All *hail*, Macbeth!"

THE GOLDSBORO' TELEGRAPH.—We learn from the Commercial of yesterday that George V. Strong, Esq. has purchased the TELEGRAPH from its present proprietor, and will enter upon his editorial duties next week. Mr. Strong brings to the work talents, education and character, and we welcome him into the ranks with the best wishes for his prosperity.

☞By the way, we have received from some publisher in New York, we forget the name, a novel, called the Monk Knight, which we must say is, so far as we looked into it, a most villanously unmoral affair. Any such trash will, in future, be returned.

NEW YORK.—The Feds of this State have made the following nominations: For Governor, Washington Hunt, of Niagara. For Lt. Governor, George J. Cornell, of N. Y. city. For Canal Commissioner, Ebenezer Blakely, of Otsego. For State Prison Inspector, Gen. Abner Baker, of Jefferson. For Clerk of Appeals, W. S. Smith, of Queens county.

In the Convention there was a struggle between the friends of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. FILLMORE; the SEWARD influence appeared to have a preponderance.

We were shown yesterday at the Counting-House of Messrs. CHAMBERS and WHITE, South Atlantic wharf, to whom they were forwarded, a few sample pieces of black and grey Cassimeres, manufactured by Messrs. CARSON, YOUNG and GRIER, at their Rock Island Factory, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. We think we are safe in asserting that the specimens exhibited to us are fully equal to any that can be imported at the same price from any Northern markets. This manufactory has not been in operation more than two years, but is now well established, and in a condition to meet any demand from our city for goods of its manufacture.

Charleston Mercury, 30th ult.

During a recent trip to the Western part of the State, we had the pleasure of examining the goods manufactured by Messrs. CARSON, YOUNG and GRIER, in Charlotte. We concur with the Mercury in asserting that the specimens shown to us are, if anything, superior to any similar goods imported from the North.

IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA.—The New York Commercial publishes the following extract from a letter, received in that city by a commercial house:

SIERRA LEONE, AFRICA, Aug. 2, 1850.

The British brigantine-of-war Bonetta arrived yesterday from the leeward coast, and will leave for England direct this afternoon, with information that the King of Dahomy has ordered the missionaries and recaptured slaves at Understown, to leave the country before the first of October. If they do not, he says that he will behead them all, commencing with the missionaries. Commander Forbes, of the Bonetta, had an interview with the King, and the result was the immediate departure of the vessel for England.

The following pledge has been signed by seventy-two gentlemen, constituting, according to the Charleston Mercury, "the body of the planters of St. Helena Parish, one of the most important portions of our coast:"

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Saint Helena Parish, pledge ourselves most solemnly never to employ any coaster owned by a citizen of the North or manned by a Northern crew, to take any part of our products to the city of Charleston or elsewhere."

It is more than likely that similar associations will be formed throughout the Southern country: indeed it is probable that this course will be recommended by Legislatures and Legislative Conventions in most of the Southern States. No doubt Georgia will take the lead by a recommendation of commercial non-intercourse. This is, perhaps, the right course.

☞A fight occurred in the rotunda of the Capitol on the 27th ult., between Senators FOOTE and FREMONT. FREMONT told FOOTE that he was no gentleman, whereupon FOOTE struck FREMONT a violent blow. The bystanders interfering, prevented further damage.

The affair has since been amicably arranged.

HAYNAU'S DRUBBING.—It appears that the brewers, porters, coal heavers, etc., who administered the recent castigation to HAYNAU, the Austrian Butcher, while upon a visit to London, were all Irish to a man. JOHN BULL has too much respect for Aristocracy to do such a thing.

Interesting From Havana.

Execution of Four Cubans at Cardenas—Sentence of Capt. Benson and Mate, &c.

The New York Sun has a letter dated Havana, Sept. 17, from which we take the following interesting news:

The fate of the two American Captains is still shrouded in the most profound mystery. They were condemned to death by the Marine Court, but I believe the verdict has been reversed by Roncali. It is the general belief here that they will be imprisoned for life in one of the Spanish fortresses in Africa.

The American sailor Wilcox, who was found on one of the reefs near Cardenas, the next day after the taking of that town, has been condemned to ten years imprisonment in Africa.

Sentence of death has been pronounced against the following Cuban gentlemen, for supposed connection with the late Cardenas invasion;—Gonzales, Sanchez, Hacias, Villaverde, P. de Aguero, Gapar Betancourt, C. Madan.

Aguero receives his sentence for having written a pamphlet at New Orleans, bearing rather hard on the Spanish despots.

V. Arriete has been condemned to hard labor in chains, for life, and sentenced also to pay the entire cost of the prosecution against the Contoy prisoners, and also all the damages sustained at Cardenas.

All the above individuals, however, are safe within the borders of the United States, and unless their abductions are effected, *a la Rey*, they need have no fear of being harmed.

Cardenas for the past week has been but a repetition of bloody scenes. Four unfortunate Creoles, who, in the first flush of victory, imagined that the happy day of deliverance had dawned, for a single imprudence have suffered the most ignominious death, the vilegarrote. Others are held in durence, ignorant of their fate and subjected to all those refined cruelties for which the sons of Castile are so eminently distinguished.

The excitement against Gen. Cambell still continues, and I doubt much if he ever will be permitted again to exercise the functions of an American consul.

Madame rumor says, that serious disturbances have taken place at Pina del Rio. All I know is that a large body of cavalry was sent from the capital and has not yet returned.

☞We are indebted to Hon. WM. S. ASHE, for several valuable public documents.

Congress.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.—SENATE.

Mr. Clay presented a petition from all the printers in Washington, praying for the abolition of the contract system in the printing for Congress. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Senate disposed of several private claims, and then took up the Indian appropriation bill. The House bill was reported back by the Committee on Finance, with several amendments. The Naval appropriation bill was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, giving information in relation to the several lines of ocean steamers in the mail service of the United States, from which it appears that ships have generally performed their service according to contract.

The Mexican indemnity bill was taken up and passed. This bill appropriates money for the payment of an instalment of the Mexican indemnity due next June.

The Senate proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill to make temporary provision for the working and recovery of gold mines and placers in California, and preserving order in the gold mine districts. Upon this a debate occurred, which lasted until four o'clock, after which the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, a message was received from the Senate, by the hands of their Secretary, returning the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill with amendments. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Grinnel, of Mass., the vote by which the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels to load and unload at places in the U. States passed, was reconsidered.

Mr. Grinnel moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole House, with instructions to report it with certain amendments providing for a change in the tariff. A point of order was raised to the effect that this amendment is irrevelant to the subject matter of the bill. The Speaker affirmed the point of order, and decided that the motion of Mr. Grinnel was out of order, and the proposed amendment irrelevant. Mr. Ashmun appealed from the decision of the Chair. The House sustained the Chair by a vote of 101 to 85.

The bill was then finally passed. Thus failed another attempt of the tariffites to smuggle their scheme of oppression through. Mr. *Stanly* was the only N. Carolinian who voted against sustaining the Speaker, and virtually in favor of taxing us for the benefit of the North.

The House rejected two Senate bills granting land to the State of Missouri, to aid in the construction of Railroads.

The Oregon land bill was passed.

Mr. Preston King asked leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Leave not granted.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing the President to institute suit against George W. Crawford, to recover the amount of principal and interest paid him as agent for the Galphin claim.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.—SENATE.

The joint resolution of the House, directing a suit to be brought against G. W. Crawford, for the recovery of the sum paid on the Galphin claim, was taken up, and after some discussion, laid on the table by a vote of yeas 27, nays 25.

The bill regulating pensions of disabled seamen and soldiers, &c., was passed.

The California collection district bill was considered, and two sections added, when it passed. San Francisco and Benicia are made ports of entry.

Mr. Hunter reported the bill making appropriations for light-houses, buoys, light-vessels, beacons, &c.

The bill considered yesterday, for the temporary disposal of the gold mines, granting permits, &c., was taken up and Mr. Felch moved a substitute, which was rejected.

Mr. Pratt and others offered amendments, which were discussed at length, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and amendments passed.

The Senate, subsequently, took a recess till six o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill granting 10,000,000 of acres of the public lands to the several States of the Union, for the purpose of supporting the indigent insane, was, on motion of Mr. Jones, referred to the committee of the whole.

The Senate bill to increase the commissariat of the army was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Md., the bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was amended in several particulars, and finally passed under the operation of the previous question.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. Strong in the chair) and considered the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayly made some remarks. He showed that by the appropriation bills of the session some $43,000,000 in round numbers would be appropriated. He appealed to gentlemen to refrain from making amendments for additional appropriations. If it were done, they would be compelled to resort to a duty on tea and coffee, or resort to a direct tax, or to go in debt to support the government. He said he had resisted, to the fullest extent of his ability and influence, the extravagant additions by this House to the civil and diplomatic and other appropriation bills.

The Senate, he said, had increased the appropriations, by amendments to the civil and diplomatic bill, $1,023,759. He warned gentlemen on all sides of the House to avoid further amendment, unless they were willing to resort to the mode pointed out by him, of a tax on tea and coffee, or to a direct tax, for support of the government.

Mr. Fowler inquired of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, what was the amount of the appropriations to the army and navy.

Mr. Bayly said the appropriations were, as reported by the committe, for the navy, $9,147,000; army, $7,896,000; and how much more had been, and would be added, he did not nor could not know.—He then went on to show that the debt of the U. S. was about $75,000,000, to which was to be added the $10,000,000 as indemnity to Texas for the relinquishment of lands, making the amount $85,000,000. This country must make up its mind either to have the appropriation reduced, or consent to a direct tax, or to a tax upon tea and coffee, or to borrow money to keep the wheels of government in operation.

There were other remarks by Messrs. Burt, Vinton, Stanton of Tenn., Jones, and Green.

Mr. Green made some remarks, in which he alleged the fact that the tax now collected to support the federal government amounted to more than $2 per head for every man, woman, and child, black and white, in the United States. This startling fact, he said, should be sufficient to warn gentlemen against further extravagance.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26.—SENATE.

In the Senate, the House amendments to the swamp land bill were agread to.

The general bounty land bill was taken up and amendments were discussed.

Mr. Atchison moved to lay it on the table. Lost. Yeas 10, nays 35.

Mr. Mason's amendment to issue scrip at $1 25 per acre to holders of Virginia bounty land warrants, was negatived, 17 to 24.

Other amendments were adopted.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time.

Mr. Hunter asked the Senate to take up the Light House bill.

Mr. Atchison called for the Indian bill.

The light-house bill was taken up, considered and passed.

Mr. Bell moved to take up the bill granting lands for the indigent insane. The Senate must vote on it, a debate would of course defeat it.

The bill was taken up, yeas 24, nays 17.

The bill was discussed by Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. John Davis, Mr. Bell, Mr. Foote, Mr. Chase, Mr. Walker, Mr. Benton and others; when Mr Pearce said, as the opposition was so pertinacious he would move a postponment till next session, and this was agreed to.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and amendments adopted.

The Senate took a recess till six o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Bayly the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on state of the Union, (Mr. Strong in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

A long discussion took place in regard to the establishment of an armory west of the Alleghany mountains. Finally the item appropriating $20,000 to commence the construction of an armory at Fort Massac, was stricken from the bill.

The bill was reported to the House, and under the operation of the previous question, finally passed.

The House again went into committee of the whole, and took up the civil and diplomatic bill, which had been returned from the Senate with amendments. After spending some time therein the committee rose, and the House at four o'clock adjourned.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27.—SENATE.

After some ordinary business was transacted, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and many amendments were offered and debated and agreed to. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, with correspondence between the U. S. Government and that of Turkey, in regard to the Hungarian exiles.

The California bills were taken up.

The bill to ascertain and settle the validity of private land claims in California, was taken up and debated by Mr. Fremont and Mr. Ewing.

At four o'clock the Senate took a recess to meet at seven.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee, at an early hour, on the amendments of the Senate to the civil and diplomatic bill.

The committee concurred in the appropriation of $10,000 for the expenses of the agent of the Sublime Porte, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The amendment of the Senate appropriating $200,000 to commence the addition to the Capitol, was rejected.

The committee, after passing upon numerous amendments of the Senate, the most of which were rejected, rose; and the House agreed to take a recess to-day, and adjourned from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The Late Texas Legislature—The Governor's Veto.

It has already been stated by telegraph that the legislation of the extra session of the Texas Legislature proved a nullity, that body adjourning on the 6th of September to meet again on the 3d Monday in November, after laying the war bill upon the table, and the Gov. vetoing the bill directing him to submit to the people any proposition from the U. States as to the boundary question. What were the particular indications of this veto, whether favorable or unfavorable to peace and a final settlement, it has been difficult here to divine. Galveston papers of the 17th, which have now come to hand, with Austin advices to the 8th, explain the whole matter. The following summary states the whole case:—

The Legislature had passed very important bills—one authorizing the Governor to call into service three thousands volunteers, and also organize the militia, for the purpose of asserting the rights, by force, if necessary, of Texas to the territory of Santa Fe, in case Congress failed, by the 4th day of March next, to make any proposition to Texas for the purchase of that country, which should prove acceptable to the people. The other was a bill making it the duty of the Governor to submit to the people whatever propositions to purchase the country, or settle the question, Congress should make, and restrained him from any action under the first bill until after the people had taken action for or against the propositions.

The first bill passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, but was finally lost in the Senate by a vote of ten to nine. The second bill was passed in the Senate, and also in the House, with an amendment. The House amendment simply altered the language of the bill, so as to *request* the Governor to submit propositions to the people, instead of making it his absolute duty to do so. When the bill was returned to the Senate, that body refused to concur in the House amendment. The House then receded from their amendment, and passed the bill as it came from the Senate.

Gov. Bell refused to sign it, and returned it to the Senate with his objections. His first objection is, that the Legislature has no right to *command* him to submit the matter to the people; he should have been left free to exercise his own discretion. The second objection is, that the constitution of the State gives to the Governor alone, the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and of deciding when such an occasion exists: whereas the bill takes that power of judging from him, and, without permitting him to exercise any discretion on the subject, it requires him imperatively to convene the Legislature, in the event of the happening of a contingency; and if the Legislature can do this, he contends that it can wholly subvert and put at nought the constitutional provision which limits their assembling to biennial sessions.

The Senate passed the bill over the veto. The House sustained the Governor by a large majority, and the bill was lost.

The House sustained the Governor in his veto for the reasons contained in his second objection to the bill, and not because they were opposed to submitting the whole matter to the people. On the contrary, a large majority of the members were entirely favorable to that measure.

The Boundaries.

As the newly acquired territory is at length definitely parcelled out and arranged, it may be well to state the boundaries of each separate jurisdiction.—First, we have the boundary between Texas and N. Mexico. It is believed that Texas will readily assent to it.

It begins at the intersection of the 100th parallel of longitude with lat. 36 deg. 30 m., and thence runs due West along said parallel of latitude to long. 103; thence South on said meridian of longitude to latitude 32; thence West along said parallel of lat. to the Rio Grande; thence Southerly down the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.—Beginning at a point on the Colorado river, where the boundary line with the Republic of Mexico crosses the same; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of said river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with said degree to its intersection with the 103d degree of long. west of Greenwich; thence north with said deg. of long. to the parallel of 38 deg. of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of said mountains to the 37th parallel of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to its intersection with the boundary line of the State of California.

TERRITORY OF UTAH.—Bounded on the west by the State of California; on the north by the Territory of Oregon; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the south by lat. 37 deg.

The acts of Congress providing for the organization of those Territories expressly stipulate that when admitted *with or without slavery*, as their constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission. They may each be divided into two or more Territories, should Congress so determine, or any portion of either or both of them may be attached to any other State or Territory of the U. S., according to the judgment of the same authority.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Bounded on the north by (lat. 42) Oregon Territory, on the west by the Pacific ocean, on the south by Mexico, and on the east as follows: beginning at the intersection of lat. 42 with lon. 120; thence running southerly along said meridian of longitude to lat. 39; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the river Colorado, at the point where it intersects lat. 35; thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the Mexican Boundary.

Thus it will be seen that the State of California occupies all the Pacific coast from Oregon to Mexico, some 800 miles, with an average breadth of probably 250 miles. The Territory of Utah lies between the State of California and the Territory of New Mexico, but extends southward only to lat. 37.—South of that parallel, the Territory of New Mexico extends, to the State of California. Utah is, therefore, bounded south and east by New Mexico.

TO THE GRAY-HEADED.—The following is the mixture which turned general Twigg's hair from a silvery white to its original color. It has been found efficacious in every instance. It does not dye the hair, but seems to operate upon the roots and restore the color. We wish to put it on record, so that, when our hair becomes gray, we may have the benefit of it. Meantime, we don't charge for its use by others: [*Ral. Times.*

"One drachm of Lac Sulphur; one drachm of Sugar of Lead; four ounces of Rose Water; mix them; shake the phial on using the mixture and bathe the hair twice a day for a week or longer if necessary.

Letter of Judge Warner, of Georgia.

GREENVILLE, August 28, 1850.

GENTLEMEN—On my return from Decatur, I received your letter of the 10th inst., requesting my opinion in regard to the following proposition: "Whether, if the State of California as at present organized, shall be admitted into the Union, and the remaining territory acquired from Mexico placed under territorial governments, without *restriction* on the subject of slavery, would such a state of facts present a proper occasion for measures of resistance, revolutionary or otherwise, on the part of the slaveholding States?"

Being fully aware that my individual opinion in relation to this question can have but little weight with any one in this period of excitement, yet I do not feel entirely at liberty to withhold it, when respectfully requested by any portion of my fellow-citizens.

The great question which I have always understood to have been involved in the controversy between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, was, whether the territory lately acquired by treaty from Mexico should be organized with or without the Wilmot Proviso; the non-slaveholding States insisting upon the right, under the constitution, to exclude slavery from that territory by *congressional legislation*—the slaveholding States insisting that Congress *had no power*, under the constitution, to *legislate in any manner whatever upon the subject of slavery in that territory.*

Assuming that to have been the original ground of controversy between the respective States of the Union, will the admission of California, under the circumstances mentioned in your letter, violate the *principles* for which the Southern States have contended under the constitution?

If the state of facts which you present be equivalent to the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso, then the Southern States ought, in my judgment, to resist the admission of California by all the means in their power, revolutionary or otherwise, for the reasons that the *usurpation of power by Congress*, to *restrict* slavery in the acquired territory, would be a palpable violation of the constitution. But if the state of facts which you present be not equivalent to the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso, and no *principle* of the constitution is violated by the admission of California, then a resort to measures of resistance, revolutionary or otherwise, would, in my judgment, be entirely inexpedient and improper on the part of the slaveholding States. Before a resort is had to such extreme measures, the first inquiry to be made is, do the *evils* of the government under which we live outweigh its *benefits*? In other words, will the admission of California inflict such an injury upon the *constitutional* rights of the people of the slaveholding States as to justify revolution on their part against the government of their country? According to the state of facts which you present, the Territory of New Mexico is also organized without the Wilmot Proviso. So far, then, the *principle* for which the Southern States have contended is maintained: the Territories of Utah and New Mexico are organized by Congress, without any *restriction* as to slavery. The people of California (which constitutes the only remaining portion of the territory acquired from Mexico,) have assembled in convention, framed a constitution, and by *their own act* have excluded slavery, and now ask to be admitted into the Union as a State.

It is true her proceedings have been irregular, and she was doubtless induced to form a State government by the improper interference of the agents of the late administration; but such interference was a *gross abuse* of official power on the part of the administration, for which they should be justly held responsible. Congress, too, had failed to furnish California with a territorial government; and such failure, let it be remembered, was not *exclusively* the fault of the representatives of the non-slaveholding States. According to my judgment, the limits of California are too large; and, as a matter of policy, I would have restricted her boundary to 36 deg. 30 min. But, notwithstanding all these objections, Congress unquestionably has *the power* to admit new States into the Union. The second section of the fourth article of the constitution declares, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." But it is said that the admission of California upon her present application by Congress, is equivalent to the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso, and therefore should be resisted by revolution or secession on the part of the slaveholding States. In my judgment, there is a marked and wide difference, upon the score of principle, as it regards the exclusion of slavery from the Territory of California by the people of that Territory, and the exclusion of slavery therefrom by a *legislative enactment of Congress*. In the one case the people of the Territory act for themselves in regard to the question of slavery, *independent of Congress*; in the other, Congress *usurps* an authority to act in regard to the question of slavery in violation of the constitution, and independent of the wishes of the people of the Territory. The one is the act of *the people* themselves upon the question of slavery—the other is the act of *Congress* upon the question of slavery. The one is *constitutional*—the other is *unconstitutional*.

It should be recollected, also, that there are two sides to this question which ought to be considered in settling this great principle. Had California adopted slavery by her constitution, and had her admission into the Union been resisted by the representatives of the non-slaveholding States, on the ground that, to vote for her admission with slavery in her constitution, would be to vote for the *establishment* of slavery, what would have been the legitimate answer to such an objection on the part of the slaveholding States? The answer would have been, that the people of California had regulated the question of slavery for themselves, and that Congress had no right to interfere in that matter, having no jurisdiction whatever over the subject; and that, to vote for the admission of a State into the Union, the people of which had established slavery by their constitution would not be *establishing* slavery in such State *by Congress*. Nor do the representatives from the slaveholding States, by voting to admit a State, the constitution of which excludes slavery, vote to *abolish* slavery, any more than the non-slaveholding States would to establish it.

It is *the people* of the Territory forming the State constitution who *establish* or *abolish* slavery according to their pleasure, and *not Congress* by admitting such State into the Union. The constitution, then, confers the *power* on Congress to admit new States into the Union, and irregularities on the part of the State making the application do not destroy that power, so expressly conferred on Congress by the constitution. The *constitutional right* of Congress to admit California is one question, the *policy* of admitting her on her present application is another and a different question; the one is a question of *power*, the other is a question of *expediency*. In regard to the question of slavery, I stand on the democratic platform of *non-intervention by Congress*; and, in my judgment, it is the only *safe* and *constitutional* ground the South can occupy. I am willing to abide the Missouri Compromise line in the settlement of this question, (not because it was originally right or constitutional, but because the question has once been settled on that basis,) with non-*intervention by Congress* South of it. So far as my individual rights are concerned, I protest against any action of Congress either to establish or *recognise* slavery in any manner whatever South of 36 deg. 30 min.

If Congress have the right and jurisdiction to establish or *recognise* slavery South of that line, the same right and jurisdiction exist to *abolish* it. I do not desire Congress to *usurp* a jurisdiction upon the question of slavery for my *benefit*, when that jurisdiction may, and in all probability would, be wielded for my destruction.

Better by far that California should be admitted into the Union, with slavery excluded by the action of her *own people*, than this great constitutional principle of *non-intervention by Congress* should be sacrificed for a supposed *temporary* benefit. If Utah and New Mexico shall be organized without any *restriction* as to slavery by Congress, and California admitted as a State, with a constitution adopted by the people of that Territory excluding slavery, it is difficult for me to perceive what *principle* of the constitution will have been violated which would present a "proper occasion for measures of resistance, revolutionary or otherwise." In 1832-'33, I did not approve the revolutionary remedy of nullification for a redress of our tariff grievances; neither do I intend to be driven off the democratic platform now, and to seek redress for our present wrongs by resorting to a remedy which, to say the least of it, bears a very strong resemblance to the nullification doctrines promulgated by the leading politicians of a sister State in 1832-'33, and which were attempted to be successfully maintained in this State. If the admission of California, under the circumstances which your state, shall be used merely as a *pretext* for a dissolution of the Union by those who desire such an event, it is unquestionably their privilege to make it available to accomplish that object, *if they can*.

But what *practical* benefits are the people of Georgia to derive from a dissolution of the Union, in the event California shall be admitted as a State? Is the right to carry slaves into that State a sufficient compensation for a dissolution of the Union, when the people of California, not Congress, have excluded them by their constitution? How will the dissolution of the Union secure that right? If the soil and climate of California are adapted to slave labor, and it shall be ascertained to be for the interest of the people of that State to employ slaves, then they can alter their constitution and admit slavery; but if the soil and climate of California be not adapted to slave labor, and

From the North Carolinian.

North Carolina Arsenal, at Fayetteville.

Making a visit, the other day, to this important national establishment, situated on Haymount, near the western border of our town, we were agreeably surprised, on entering the grounds, with its satisfactory progress towards completion. We were quite struck with the fine, substantial style of the buildings, and their accurate architectural relation, which will give the pile, when completed, a very imposing appearance—and we were pleased with the neat order of the square, and the exact arrangement and serviceable condition of the military stores in deposite.

Having frequently heard that the design, the magnitude, nor the importance of this institution were sufficiently understood or appreciated by the people of our own State, nor those of the other south-Atlantic States, which will derive their military supplies from it, at our request we have been furnished, by the politeness of the commanding officer, Capt. Jas. A. J. Bradford, with the following information in relation thereto:

The "North Carolina Arsenal," so named in honor of the State, was recommended to be established by the military committee of the house of representatives of congress in 1835-'6, of which Gen. J. J. McKay, of Bladen county, member from North Carolina, was chairman, in whose report it was stated to be intended to supersede the small arsenal of deposite at Bellona near Richmond, Va., (which was to be abandoned on account of its unhealthy locality) and the arsenal of limited construction within the walls of fort Monroe at Old Point Comfort, Va., which was cramped in space for its operations, and, in the event of the seiging of that fortress would be exposed to destruction by the fire of the seigers, and its usefulness for the fabrication and distribution of munitions for the general service be much if not wholly, restricted, by their lines of circum and countervallation. A position for an establishment to supply the places of these two, which should have easy and safe access to ocean navigation, was first sought, unsuccessfully, on the James river in Virginia and the Roanoke in North Carolina. Looking further south, this position being found to possess the requisite endowments, a law was passed by congress authorising the establishment here of an arsenal of general construction, to be, also, a place of large deposite for the supply of all the south-Atlantic frontier. Its peculiar advantages for these objects are numerous and important. It is secure from external attack, which must come from the sea—from which side, on account of the dangerous physical character of the opposite coast, it would scarcely be attempted—but should it be, and be successful, the assailants could neither hold their conquest nor return in safety to their ships, as the militia of three tiers of intervening counties would have time to embody and cut them off. Any other menace must come from the interior—whence, though not impossible, it is not to be anticipated. It is surrounded by or is within speedy reach (never exposed to interruption) of metal, mineral, wood, and all other materials used in military constructions, which may be obtained at a cost as low as, if not lower than, at any similar establishment of the country—In consequence of the cheapness of living in its vicinity, where workmen may procure luxuries for the price of necessaries elsewhere, the best mechanical skill for all the operations of the arsenal may always be commanded, and wages will ever range as low as at any other position. Its facilities of communication with other portions of the country, and for the circulation of supplies, are already extensive; and when certain lines of viatory improvement, now under construction, or soon to be commenced, are completed, the latter will ramify to all parts of our extended country without ocean hazard! For example: for communication, besides daily mail intercourse in nearly every cardinal direction, which will increase with the business wants of the country, it has now, through the great northern and southern line of telegraph, immediate communication with its general head-quarters at Washington, whence orders for the fabrication or distribution of supplies may be received sooner than at any other place of construction. For circulation: it has and will continue to have steam connection, within fifteen hours time, with the ocean, over the Cape Fear river, which is never obstructed by ice, and through the port of Wilmington, where transportation by sea may always be readily obtained at as reasonable cost as at any port of the union. It has connection with the north via the river and Wilmington and Roanoke, the Raleigh and Gaston, and the Petersburg, the Portsmouth, &c., rail-roads. It will connect with the south, and the far southwest, via the river and Wilmington and Manchester rail-road, which, when complete, will unite with the extensive system of rail-roads, completed or in progress, at the south and southwest, by means of which it may place supplies at Nashville in six: at Memphis in eight; and New Orleans in twelve days. The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road will conaect it with the west at Salisbury, whence distributions may be made, up the Yadkin river, into northwestern North Carolina, southwestern Virginia and northeastern Tennessee due west into eastern Tennessee; and over the Salisbury and Georgia-line turnpike, into southwestern North Carolina, northwestern South Carolina, southeastern Tennessee and northeastern Georgia. These interlacing connections make it apparent that supplies may be despatched hence to all parts of the country, with the greater celerity, and without risk of capture or wreck at sea!

As the nature of the operations to be prosecuted at the Arsenal may have interest, it may be stated that no cannon will be cast nor small arms manufactured—the former being obtained by contract with private individuals: as are a limited number of the latter, under a law of 1808, "making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia," and appropriating $200,000 annually therefor—but most of the small arms are manufactured at the national armories at Springfield, Mass., and Harper's Ferry, Va. Both, however, will be kept in store ready for issue when required, and defective small arms will be repaired. All the other, almost innumerable appointments of the service, will be fabricated—such as all kinds of carriages for mounting heavy cannon in battery in the forts, and the lighter guns for field service; the various implements and machines for manœuvring, mounting and dismounting cannon, and for handling them in depot; carriages bearing ammunition chests of field batteries; battery-wagons to carry tools for wood-repairs, and duplicate parts of carriages for the prompt replacing of such as meet damage in the field; locomotives smiths' forges, to make the lesser iron repairs of field batteries, shoeing battery horses, &c., complete harness for battery horses; accoutrements and equipments complete for the several arms of service; the proof of powder, and the preparation of every description of ammunition for all arms, &c. &c.

Among the many readily accessible near sources of the chief materials necessary to accomplish all this work, besides timber, abounding in all directions at near distances, there may be named the deposites of semi-bituminous coal and of iron, in Chatham and Moore counties, forty or fifty miles distant, and nearly symmetrically penetrated by the important dam and lock improvement of the upper Cape Fear and Deep Rivers; and the deposite of iron in this (Cumberland) county, in the same district, 18 miles distant, and within 6 miles reach of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. The contemplated plank road to Centre will afford nearer and cheaper access to the superior iron of Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties, and multiply the sources of timber supplies. An accurate and sagacious estimate indicates that the coal may be delivered here for $5 per ton, and the iron at an average of $59 per ton.

There are now in deposite at the arsenal: one complete bronze field battery, composed of four 6-pdr. guns and two 12 pdr. howitzers, with all the necessary implements, equipments, &c., ready for immediate service in the field—and two iron 6-pdr. guns of the pattern of 1812, with implements, &c., complete—upwards of 8000 stands of percussion muskets, and 2000 stands of percussion rifles—a large amount of fixed ammunition, and cast and pressed balls, buck-shot, &c. for each calibre, with a considerable amount of cannon, musket and rifle powder in bulk—many thousands of percussion caps—some infantry accoutrements, battery harness and a large number of battery tools, etc. etc. All these stores will be added to as occasion may demand, by receipts from other posts, or by construction, as may be deemed most advantageous.

The various buildings are disposed around a square of 500 feet extent, in the centre of which is situated the "Arsenal," or principal store-house. On the corners of the squares are octagonal towers, for defence when necessary; for officers, storage, &c., when not. On the east front are the officers' quarters, and the main entrance to the square—on the north, a timber store, barrack, (through which is the thoroughfare entrance,) a gun-carriage and coal store—on the south, a timber store, an armourers', tinners', harness-makers', etc., shop; a gun-carriage store and paint shop—on the west, a line of shops, embracing a carriage-makers' turners', steam engine, fillers', forgers', and casting shops. Exterior to and in west rear of the square, are the laboratory, and the magazines for fixed ammunition and powder in bulk—the battery for proving powder, &c. The rear grounds are ample in space for all adjunct and experimental purposes indident to the service.

From the Augusta Republic, September 24.

Proclamation by the Governor of Georgia.

George W. Towns, Governor of said State, to the Electors thereof, Greeting:

Having been officially informed, that the Congress of the United States has admitted California into the Union of the States of the Confederacy, upon equal terms with the original States, a duty devolves upon me, in the performance of which, I shall trespass upon the public but briefly.

An unfeigned deference for public opinion, and the profound regard I entertain for the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of my fellow-citizens of Georgia, will not justify me, in a paper of this character, in repeating my known and unchanged opinions as to the duty of the South in repelling Free-soil encroachment, and arresting, by all proper means, usurpation by Congress.

Whatever is compatible with the honor and obligations of the People of this State to the country, its laws, and its institutions, I doubt not, will receive their warm support.

In an hour of danger—when your institutions are in jeopardy—your feelings wantonly outraged, your social organization derided, your honor deeply wounded and the Federal Constitution violated by a series of aggressive measures, all tending to the consummation of one object, the abolition of slavery—when your equal right to occupy and enjoy the common territory of all, has been denied you, in the solemn form of law, under pretences the most shallow, it well becomes you to assemble, to deliberate, and counsel together for your mutual preservation and safety.

Whatever course the extraordinary events by which we are encompassed, will demand or justify, must be left, as it should be, to the patriotism, firmness, and prudence of the people themselves. Upon them devolves the duty of redressing present wrongs, and providing other safeguards, for future security. Neither the one nor the other of which, however, will ever be effectually accomplished, until, by patriotic efforts, perfect harmony and concord of feeling are restored, and confidence and concert of action produced among the people of the South.

In view, therefore, of the atrocious free soil sentiment and policy, not merely of the non-slaveholding States, but of the Government—of the imminent peril to which the institution of slavery is reduced by the act of Congress admitting the State of California into the Union, with a constitution containing the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, in defiance of our warning and earnest remonstrance; in view of the deplorable fact that some diversity of opinion exists in some of the Southern States as to the proper mode of redressing the wrongs and everting the dangers which all must see and feel, let me, fellow-citizens, earnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other a deep and abiding sentiment of fraternal regard and confidence, and approach the task, from which there is no escape, of deciding upon your duty to Georgia and the country with a firm step, but not without calm, deliberate, and patient investigation, consulting neither fears or dangers on the one hand, nor permitting yourselves, from exasperated feelings of wrong on the other, to be rashly urged to extreme measures, which have not received the full sanction of your judgment.

Then I shall not despair of seeing the whole State, as one man, proposing nothing beyond what the emergency may demand, or failing to perform whatever patriotism, honor, and right, may require at your hands.

The General Assembly of this State, by an act approved 8th February, 1850, having required me, upon the happening of certain events, one of which is the admission of California as a State into the Union, to issue a proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each and every county for Delegates to a Convention of the People of this State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken compatible with our honor and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggressions by one section of the Union upon the free enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of the other, and lastly, to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union, as guaranteed under the Constitution.

Therefore, be it known, that I, George W. Towns, Governor of the State of Georgia, by the authority and mandate of the law, do issue this my proclamation, ordering and directing that the qualified voters for the most numerous branch of the General Assembly, do meet at the several places of holding elections, as fixed by law, in the several counties of this State, within the hours fixed for voting, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of November next, and then and there, by ballot, elect two Delegates in each of the counties now entitled to one Representative in the General Assembly, and four Delegates in such counties as are now entitled to two Representatives.

The managers of said election are required to certify and forward to this Department the returns of said election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of Representatives in the General Assembly; and it is further ordered that the Delegates, who may be elected by a majority of the legal voters of their respective counties, do convene at the Capitol of said State on Tuesday, the tenth day of December next.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Executive Department, at the Capitol, in Milledgeville, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty.

GEO. W. TOWNS.

By the Governor:
J. M. PATTON, Sec'y Ex. Dep't.

Ascent of Mount Blanc.

The following is a detailed account, from Galignani's Messenger, of the recent ascent of Mount Blanc:—"We have received the following from a correspondent at Chamounix, dated the 30th ult:—Great excitement was caused in the town of Chamounix on the morning of Wednesday, the 28th, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Gretton, late 5th Fusileers, and Mr. Richards, with a party of the brave mountaineers of Chamounix, for the purpose of ascending to the summit of Mount Blanc. Crowds assembled to witness their start, as the hazardous nature of the adventure was well known, the guides having left their watches and little valuables behind, and the two gentlemen made their wills and prepared for the worst. Great anxiety was expressed on many a face as the little band, headed by our two countrymen, disappeared in the forest at the foot of the mountain. The ascent is always accompanied with great peril, as steps have to be cut up the sloping banks of ice, and one of the largest glaziers has to be passed, where one false step entails certain death, as the unfortunate man falls into a crevice of almost unknown depth, from which no human hand could extricate him. A night has to be passed on the cold ice, and spots have to be passed where no word can be spoken lest thousands of tons of snow should be set in motion, and hurl the party into eternity, as was the case some years back when a similar attempt was made. At 3 o'clock the report of cannon at Chamounix announced that our adventurous countrymen had gained the Grand Mulets, the rock on which they were to take up their quarters for the night. The next day all was excitement; nothing else was tho't of in the town. The Flegere and Brevan were crowded with anxious observers. About 11 o'clock, the fog cleared away from the summit of the Father of the Alps, the little band were seen to be slowly approaching the top, and, a few minutes after, the report of cannon in Chamounix announced the undertaking successful. The clouds, however, soon obscured them from our view, and we saw nothing more of them until about half past 7 P. M., when preceded by the best music Chamounix afforded, and carried on the backs of some enthusiastic Frenchman, they were received at the Hotel de Londres with loud cheers, firing of cannon, and expressions of delight at their safe return. The guides give great praise to both gentlemen for the coolness and courage they displayed."

The Lowell Courier says that the aggregate population of that city, by the U. S. census, with the exception of four or five absent families, is 32,964. It will come up fully to 33,000.

In a German advertisement for the sale of the machinery of a theatre, is a N. B.

"To be sold at the same time, thirty-two good substantial *old ghosts*, with a very fine *new devil*, a striking likeness of Bonaparte."

Effects of Punch Drinking.

One particular dark, drizzly, damp, dull, and disagreeable day, in the latter part of November, A. D. 1842, a tall, gaunt, queer-looking customer, dressed in a blue coat with metal buttons, a brimstone-colored vest and plaid pantaloons, with calf-skin terminations, sat solemnly and alone in a little room, situated in a certain little tavern in ——— street, city of Philadelphia. Before him was a little round table, on whose marble top was *not a little* pitcher of smoking punch, "screeching hot," and wine glass. The solitary individual was "York,"—nothing else, dear child, and that was his second pitcher full—nigh his second pitcher empty. One minute after, and you couldn't squeeze a drop out of either pitcher or glass by a forty-two pound hydraulic press.

York rang the bell. The waiter poked his head in at the door.

"Ring, sa?"

"Of course I did. Is it clearing off?"

"No, sa—damp, sa—fog so thick, sa, you could ladle it up with a spoon, sa. Have anything, sa?"

"More punch, and strong!"

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

The waiter withdrew, and in a few seconds the third pitcher stood before our hero, who attacked it zealously. York had just drained the last glass from the pitcher, and was beginning to feel glorious, when on raising his eyes he saw his own figure in a large pier glass directly opposite. He rubbed his eyes, winked, started, coughed, and rubbed his eyes again.

"By Jove," said he, "there's some fellow sitting right before me. This is a private room, sir, for my sole accommodation." He waited a moment expecting an answer, but the reflection only stared at him and held its peace. "I was saying, sir, that this is my private room—mine, sir," cried "York," fetching his voice an octave higher than before. No answer made, and he rang the bell furiously. The waiter made his appearance again.

"Ring, sa?"

"Yes, I *did* ring. Didn't I ask for a private room?"

"Yes, sa, this is a private room."

"It is! why there's a fellow sitting before me now, on the other side of the table—rot his impudence."

"Table, sa—fellow, sa?"

"Yes, there is—well—never mind. Bring me some more punch and two glasses."

"Yes, sa—immediately, sa."

In a very short time the fourth pitcher, with two glasses, made its appearance.

York filled one of the glasses and shoved it over the table.

"Will you drink, sir?" said he, addressing the figure in the glass. "Oh, you won't drink, old fellow," continued he. "Your liquor is getting cold, and you look as if you were fond of the thing."

No answer being returned, York finished the pitcher and rang the bell again. In popped the waiter.

"Ring, sa?"

"To be sure I did. Didn't you hear the b-b-bell?"

"I did."

"Didn't I order a p-p-private room, eh?"

"Yes, sa—*this is* a private room, sa."

"A pretty private room this is, with a f-f-f-fellow sitting opposite there, who won't take a glass of punch when it is offered him—and a red nose at that! Oh, never mind. I'll try him again."

Presently pitcher No. V, with tumblers to match, was borne in with due state.

"B-b-better t-try some, old chap," said York, coaxingly, to his double. The reflex merely looked good-natured, but said nothing. "Well," continued York, "if that isn't the m-most infamous—well, never mind, I'll drink the punch," and so he did, every drop of it. About five minutes sufficed to end the pitcher. York rang the bell superfuriously. The waiter came.

"Ring, sa?"

"Why, certain! why shouldn't I? Where's the m-m-man who k-k-keeps this house?"

"Boss, sa—I'll send 'im in."

Shortly after mine host, a quiet looking little man, with a mottled calico-patterned face, and a shining bald head, made his appearance.

"W-w-what's to pay?" demanded York, rising, and assuming an air of dignity.

"Five punches—five levies, sir."

"There's the money, sir," said York, forking over the coin. "And now I want to know why, when I call for a p-p-private room, you should put me here with somebody else?"

"There's nobody here but you and I."

"Nobody! do you s-s-suppose I can't see? Do you th-th-think I'm drunk? There—look there—two of them, by jingo!"

"Well, sir, I must confess I don't see any but two."

"You can't, eh?" and York dragged the landlord to the table. "Look there," continued he, pointing to the glass. "Th-th-there's the rascals now. One of 'em's enough like you to be your brother, and the other's the most Lord-forsaken, meanest-looking white man I ever saw!"—*Spirit of the Times.*

☞Haynau has arrived at Aix-la Chapelle, suffering from the severe flogging he received from the London draymen. He was treated, while passing through Belgium, with silent contempt. He sneaked out of London and England as quick as possible. He appears to have been very severely beaten, his principal injuries, however, having been received after leaving the brewery. He was confined to his bed for the remainder of the day (Thursday) of the assault and part of the following. During Friday night, taking the advice of Austrian residents in London he quietly left England, a monument wherever he goes, of retribution for wanton cruelty. The London Times, Morning Post, and Chronicle, find no word extenuation for the mob, and treat the matter as if General Haynau had been entitled, during his visit to this country, to all possible courtesy. The Herald and Daily News go to the opposite extreme, and laud the mob for having dealt with the general as one who was entitled to no forbearance whatever.

Dangerous Exploit.—At Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon, Herr Ryninger accomplished the feat of walking on a single wire from the roof of the Powhatan House, foot of Broadway, to the European House, on Thames street, below Broadway. The wire was about the thickness of those used on the telegraphic line, and extended about four hundred feet, commencing at a height of forty feet, and gradually descending to the ground. This wonderful feat was performed with the greatest ease and facility and apparently with as much confidence on the part of the performer as if he were walking on the ground.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. U. Keener, Mr. John Kelly to Miss Philadelphia Banning, both of McDowell County; one a widower the other a maid, in the prime of life, about 60 each. Great success to the couple.

"*Go it while you're Young.*"
N. C. Democrat.

A Bond Bearing Interest.

We have lately heard a strange and mysterious affair related which took place some where in one of the border counties of Virginia. The story runs somewhat in this way: It seems that a stranger came into the neighborhood, claiming to have been a soldier in the late war with Mexico, said he had been taken and detained as a prisoner by the Mexicans for a long time, and that he had lately been released and was on his way to where his friends reside. His tale being believed by the unsuspicious citizens, he was received and treated with hospitality which the brave soldiers ever meets among his countrymen. He appeared to be a very large, fat man, unfit for traveling afoot during the very warm weather which prevailed at the time, and consequently seemed in no hurry to depart. He mixed with the neighbors, staying sometimes at one house then at another, and from the good cheer he received *seemed to fatten every day*, until one morning lo! and behold! there was heard in the room in which he slept the cry of a newly born infant, and upon examination of the premises there it was sure enough, alive and kicking, in the bed with the *big fat man*. Now how this phenomenon happened we don't pretend to say. We simply state the fact as we heard it, and leave the elucidation to those more skilled in natural history. Unless there be some well founded doubt raised as to the *gender* of the *big fat man*, we fear the mystery will still remain unaccounted for. To explain the caption at the head of this article however we would state that the individual called himself(?) Bond.

We are informed that none but the *leanest kind of travellers* can get entertainment in the neighborhood where the circumstance occurred, and the very mention of the word "Bond" throws all the women into hysterics.—*Warrenton News.*

☞"Tom, you sot," said a temperance man to a trippling friend, "what makes you drink such stuff as you do? Why, the very hogs themselves wouldn't touch that brandy."

"That's 'cause they is brutes," said Tom. "Poor creetures! they donno what's good."

New Iron Foundry.

In our opinion, we have long needed an iron foundry in Fayetteville; and we are glad to see Mr. Henry G. Hall is erecting one, in the west end of the town.

We learn from Mr. Hall that the owners of mills in this State heretofore ordered their castings from northern foundries, because of the great delay in furnishing them in this State. Mr. Hall intends to remove this cause, and to ensure good substantial work, will import his iron from New York, the best Scotch No. 1.

He has procured an engine lathe, to swing 26 inches, turn 10 feet, and cut screws from ¼ of an inch to the size of cotton screws. Another engine lathe for small work; a hand lathe to swing six feet, and turn any length under twenty feet; and a small hand lathe, &c. &c.

The cupola to the foundry will heat 2500 to 3500 pounds of iron. The blower is constructed to melt that amount in thirty minutes, making 2000 revolutions per minute.

The machinery is driven by Burdon's celebrated horizontal engine.

The foundry will be ready in about three weeks to furnish iron, brass, or composition castings.

North Carolinian.

Abandoning her Colonies.—It would appear by the annexed extract from a letter from Jamaica, that Great Britain intends to abandon her West India colonies.

"The Southampton steamer arrived here a few days ago, and her news is pregnant with evil, throwing all the inhabitants of the British West India Islands into gloom and despair, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the present day.

"The Governor of this Island (Sir Charles E. Grey,) and all others swaying British command in the West Indies, have received circulars from the Home Colonial Secretary of State to the effect that after the first day of June, 1851, each colony will be compelled to support its own military establishment, as the authorities at home deem it expedient to withdraw the respective British force from each Settlement or Colony. Should this infamous threat be carried into execution his Imperial Majesty of Hayti will be empowered to extend and strengthen his empire, as not a white person, for the short space of a month, could, if inclined, remain with safety in the Island."

☞Naval.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard at Gosport to fit out for sea the U. S. frigate Columbia. The Columbia returned to Norfolk in 1848 from a cruise on the Brazil station.

☞The population of Portsmouth, Va., is 8,456.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Schedule time of departure of Mail Train from Weldon for Charleston, daily, at 2 o'clock, A. M. From Charleston for Weldon, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

DATE.	Train left Weldon.	Train arrived at Weldon.	Boat left Charleston.	Boat arrived at Charleston.	Train left Weldon.	Train arrived at Weldon.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Thursday,...September 26	2 20	6 10	3 30	7 15		
Friday, ... " 27	1 35	8 ..	3 30	7 57		
Saturday, ... " 28	2 25	6 30	3 25	7 ..		
Sunday, ... " 29	2 ..	8 10	3 30	8 ..		
Monday, ... " 30	2 10	9 35	3 20	11 50		
Tuesday, ... October 1	2 ..	7 ..	3 25	.....		
Wednesday, ... " 2	.....	9 10	3 25	.....		

Married,

In New Hanover county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. B. L. Hoskins, Mr. Richard M. Bourdeaux, to Miss Mary Saul.

In Lenoir county, on the 17th ult., Dr. H. W. Blount, to Miss Winnie B., eldest daughter of the late General James B. Whitfield.

Died,

In this town, on the 15th ult., Henry Clay, son of Mrs. Emily C. Davis, aged 8 years and 8 months.

In Fayetteville, on the 23d ult., Mr. James Yates, in the 63d year of his age.

In Cumberland county, on the 8th ult, Miss Mary Elliot, in the 21st year of her age.

In Newbern, on the 6th ult., Mr. George B. Carraway, in his 42d year.

Commercial.

Charleston, Oct. 2d.—The transactions in Cotton yesterday reached 500 bales. Prices ranged from 12½ to 13¼c. The market continues in a very drooping condition. The transactions continue to show an unsettled market, with prices in favor of buyers.

Fayetteville, Oct. 2d.—No change in Cotton; last sales at 12¼ to 22¼. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Corn 60 to 70. Bacon 9.—Coffee 12½ to 15.

New York, Sept. 25th.—Navel Stores.—Are without material change excepting that the stock of Turpentine, with moderate sales, is increasing; Spirits Turpentine is rather tending upward, and Common Rosin, which is scarce, is held higher. We notice sales of 400 bbls. North County, (Beaufort) Turpentine at $2,50 per 280 lbs., 900 Spirits Turpentine, on the wharf, 32 a 32½ a 33 cents, cash, for large and small lots; 1000 Common Rosin in lots, $1.25 a $1,35 for Wilmington, and $1,15 a $1,25 for North County, in yard and delivered; 1500 White, $2 a $3,75 per 280 lbs.; the latter rate for about the best in market; and City Pitch and Tar in lots as wanted, at our quotations.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 26—Schr. Eureka, Davis, Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

27—Brig M. & J. C. Gilmore, Eldridge, Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt.

28—Brig Eolian, Blanchard, Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Anawon, Almey, Havana, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

Schr. Louisine, Smith, Charleston, to E. J Lutterloh; with salt.

Schr. Joseph Brown, Lafield, Charleston, in ballast, to George Harriss.

Schr. Kensington, Foster, Havana, to George Harriss.

29—Schr. Virginia, Hobert, Savannah, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

30—Schr. Gazelle, Little, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Oct. 1—Schr. S. M. Kent, Kent, Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Charles Mills, Jones, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Brig Judge Whitman, Tatcher Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with Lime.

2—Schr. Glass Blower, Thayer, Philadelphia, to Geoge Harriss; with Coal.

Brig David Duffell, Podger, New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

CLEARED.

Sept. 27—Brig Majestic, Miller, Boston, by Ellis & Russell; with 100,000 feet lumber, 240 bbls. rosin.

Brig Roscoe, McCrillis, Havana, by P. K. Dickinson & Co.; with 50,000 feet lumber, 95,000 shingles.

Brig Catharine, Knebel, Bremen, by H. B. Eilers; with 15,000 feet lumber, 40,000 feet timber, 7000 staves, 120 bbls. rosin, 14 bbls. pitch.

Schr. S. M. Waln, Errickson, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 20,000 feet lumber, 1,380 bbls. rosin, 249 do. spirits turpentine, 50 bales yarn.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Godfrey, New Haven, by George Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber.

30—Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 250 bbls. turpentine, 561 bbls. rosin, 535 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Oct. 2—Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Minerva Wright, Cox, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 20,000 feet lumber 700 bbls. rosin 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 11 bales cotton, 1 hhd. wax.

Steamer W. B. Meares, Fayetteville, by J. Banks; with mdze. to sundry persons.

3—Schr. Lamartine, Chapman, New York, by G. Harriss.

Schr. S. M. Kent, Kent, Georgetown, by Geo. Harriss.

Schr. Cicero, Snow, Baltimore, by G. Harriss; with 35,000 feet lumber, 600 bbls. rosin.

J. S. WILLIAMS has received by the last several packets from New York the following articles, viz:

Blankets, Kerseys, Tweeds and Satinets;
Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Mats;
Diaper and Denmark Table Linens;
Red, White, Green and Yellow Flannels;
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vesting;
Marlbora', Manchester, and Merinos stripes;
Plain and Plaid Linsey;
Blue Denims and Drillings;
3, 4, 5 6 10 and 12¼ shirting and sheeting;
Calico and Furniture Prints;
Irish linen and sheetings.
Cotton Osnaburg and Drilling;
Drawers and shirts of every description;
Black Bombazine and Alpaccas;
Kentucky Jeans and Oregon Cassimeres;
Usb and White Canton Flannels;
Merinoes, Maus de Lanes, and Gala Plaid;
Fancy silks, Cashmers and Poplins;
Corsetts, all qualities;
Hosuy of all qualities and descriptions;
Bird Eye, Russia, and Scotch Towelling;
Colored Velvets and Merino Plaids for children's clothes;
Nails by the Keg;
All of which will be disposed of at a small advance on the cost.
Oct. 4th, 1850

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.		NAVAL STORES.	
Hams, ...	a $ 11	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings, ... 7½	a 8	Yellow Dip, ...	a 2 05
Shoulders, ... 7	a 7½	*Virgin Dip, ...	a 2 05
Hog round, ... 8	a 8½	Hard, ...	a ....
Western, ... 5	a 7	Tar, ... 0 00	a 1 25
BEANS, per bush.		Pitch, ... 0 00	a 1 00
White, ... 65	a 70	Rosin, No. 1, ...	a ....
BEESWAX,		Do. No. 2, 0 00	a 1 00
Per pound, ... 18	a 20	Do. No. 3, ...	a 85
BUTTER,		Sp'ts Turp., per gallon, ... 00	a 26
Per pound, ... 20	a 22	Varnish, per gal. 20	a 22
BEEF, per bbl.		OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess, ..12 50	a 14 00	Sperm, ... 1 00	a 1 40
Do. Prime, ..7 00	a 9 00	Linseed, N C., 80	a 85
BEEF CATTLE,		Neats Foot, ..00	a 0 00
Per 100 lbs., 3 00	a 4 00	PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,		Ground, ... 0 00	a 0 00
Per bushel, ..68	a 75	Black Eye, ...	a ..
Meal, bush., .80	a 85	Cow, ...	a 70
COFFEE, per lb.		PORK, per barrel.	
Rio, ... 12½	a 13	Nor. Mess, 12 00	a 12 50
St. Domingo, .11	a 11½	Do. Prime, 10 50	a 11 00
Laguyra, ..12	a 13	Fresh, per lb. .0	a 0
Cuba, ... 00	a 00	POTATOES.	
Java, ... 14	a 15	Irish, bbl., .0 00	a 2 00
CANDLES, per lb.		Sweet, bush., .62	a 75
Tallow, ... 12½	a 14	POULTRY.	
Sperm, ... 37½	a 50	Chickens, live, 12½	a 25
Adamantine, ..28	a 30	Do. dead, .00	a 00
EGGS, per doz., 16	a 23	Turkeys, live, ...	a ..
FEATHERS,		Do. dead, ...	a ..
Per pound, ... 00	a 35	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
FLOUR, per barrel.		Clean, cash, 3 50	a ....
Northern ...6 50	a 8 00	Rough, bush., 00	a 00
Fayetteville, ...	a	SAI-T, per bushel.	
HAY, per 100 lbs.		Turks Island, .20	a 25
North River, ...	a ..	Liv'l sack, ...	a 95
Eastern, ...	a ..	SOAP, per lb., ...4	a 6
IRON, per lb., ...4½	a 5½	SHINGLES, per M.	
LARD, per lb.		Country, ...	a 1 80
No. Carolina, ..9	a 10	Contract, ...0 00	a 3 00
Western, nom. 7½	a 8	STEEL, per lb., 12	a 25
LIME, per barrel.		STAVES, per M.	
Thomastown, ...	a 75	W. O. barrel, rough, 00 00	a 15 00
LUMBER, River, per M.		Ash Head's, 8 00	a 8 50
Floor. B'ds, ... 00	a	R. O. hhd., dressed, 14 00	a 15 00
Wide do. ...	a	Do. rough, 14 00	a 15 00
Scantling, S	a	SUGAR, per pound.	
LIQUORS, per gallon.		New Orleans, ..6	a 7¾
N. E. Rum, ...30	a 34	Porto Rico, ... 7	a 8½
Gin, ... 30	a 35	St. Croix, ... 7	a 8½
Whiskey, rec....	a ..	Loaf, ... 10½	a 11
Do. N. O. do....	a 30	TIMBER, per M.	
Do. Old Nick, 00	a 75	Shipping, ...0 00	a 0 00
Apple Brandy, 35	a 40	Mill, prime, ...	a 7 25
Peach do. none	a 00	Do ord'y, ...	a ....
MOLASSES, per gall.		Do. inf'r, ...	a ....
West Indies, ..21	a 23	TALLOW,	
New Orleans, .00	a 00	Per pound, ... 7	a 8
MACKEREL, per bbl.		WINES, per gallon.	
No. 1, ... 0 00	a 11 00	Madeira, ... 70	a 5 00
No. 2, ... 0 00	a 10 00	Port, ... 1 25	a 4 00
No. 3, ...	a 6 00	Malaga, ... 40	a 60
NAILS, per lb., ..4	a 5		

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

Freights:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 30	a $ 35	
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	00	a 50	
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 12½	
Cotton, per bale, ...		a 75	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale, ...	40	a 50	
Flaxseed, per cask, ...	00	a 90	
Ground Peas, per bushel, ...		a .	
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a 5 00	
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...		a 30	
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	00	a 50	
Ground Peas, per bushel, ...		a .	
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a 5 00	
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot, ...	6	a 0	
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel, ...	40	a 45	
Spirits Turpentine, ... do.	00	a 65	
Lumber, per M., ...	6 50	a 7 00	

Review of the Wilmington Market,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 3, 1850

Bacon.—The market continues supplied with Bacon, and quotations a fraction lower. Quotations for Western also a little lower—6½ a 7 for sides, and 5 a 6 for shoulders, in lots to suit.

Corn.—No arrival of Corn, except per Railroad, which sold at 68 a 70c. per bush. Sales from store in lots to suit at 75c.

Coffee—Firm at last week's quotations. See table.

Hay—None arrived this week.

Flour—No wholesale transactions. See table for store rates, at retail.

Lard—Several lots received per Railroad, and sales dull at quotations.

Lime—Received 135 casks; sold at 75 cents per cask, cash.

Lumber—River—Nothing been doing in this article.

Molasses—180 hhds. received from Cuba; held at 22 cents per gallon, per lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and 23 cents per gallon for single hhd.

Naval Stores.—Receipts of Turpentine have been very limited this week. Last week's figures

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Niagara.

The British steamship Niagara arrived at New York on Friday morning, the 27th instant, having come direct from Liverpool, without stopping at Halifax. She brings London dates to the 13th, and Liverpool dates to the 14th instant. She was nearly thirteen days in making the passage. There is a still further decline of a quarter of a cent per pound in most descriptions of Cotton. The market for provisions and breadstuffs exhibits greater activity, and at a slight advance in prices. For Naval Stores, etc., see markets.

The political news seems of very little importance. The Austrian government has put forth a paper containing a circumstantial record of all the persons who were put to death by the Hungarians, either by sentence of their court-martial or other tribunals in Hungary and Transylvania. It is evidently intended as an offset to the cruelties inflicted by the Austrians upon the Hungarians. The Hungarian party assert that those executed by the Hungarians were chiefly Austrian spies and assassins. HAYNAU left England in twenty-four hours after the assault made upon him by Messrs. BARCLAY and PERKINS' brewery men.

Occasional skirmishes take place between the Danes and Holsteiners, but with no definite result. It would seem that the war cannot long be protracted by the Holsteiners, who are totally without means to carry it on. Most of the States of Northern Germany have joined with Prussia in withdrawing from the affair, and have left the Holsteiners to stand up single-handed. It is said that Austria, and those German States that stand on her side, are preparing to interfere in the Duchies.

From Spain, we learn that the Spanish fleet, with the Cuban expedition aboard, was on the point of departure from Cadiz.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 13.—The cotton market has ruled dull throughout the week, and the final quotations to-day show fully ¼d. decline on fair qualities of Orleans and Mobile, and all other descriptions except fair Uplands, which remain the same as at the close of last week.—Brazil and Egyptian have also declined ¼d., and dull of sale.

To-day, 13th, the demand is again limited, the trade buying only for present supply. Sales, including 1,600 bales for export, do not reach over 5,000 bales. All descriptions of American are offered freely at the decline noticed, excepting fair Upland. The week's sales amount to 24,610 bales.

Surats are also dull of sales at last week's current rates.

Groceries.—The market for Sugars continues very firm, and the sales, which consist of 650 hhds. B. P. and 7,000 bags Bengal, have been at full prices.

Coffee.—There has been rather more inquiry for coffee, especially the better descriptions, and in some instances an advance of from one to two shillings per cwt. has been obtained.

Rice.—Sales of Carolina at 16 shillings for inferior, to 18s. 6d for fine qualities. Bengal was selling at former prices.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine was selling at 6s. 6d. per cwt. American rosin 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. Nothing done in common qualities. Ashes.—Pearls 21?s. a 32?s. per cwt.

Provisions.—The demand for Beef has somewhat revived, and sales for the week are to a fair extent at prices somewhat in favor of buyers. The Irish purchasers have again appeared in the market. Bacon has been taken freely at tolerably steady rates, and the stock is now low. Shoulders continue to bring extreme prices, and scarcely any fine qualities left to be had at low prices. Hams begin to move.

Lard.—The inquiry for lard this week has not been so active—buyers declining to submit to the advance generally demanded. The sales reach about 150 tons at 33s. 9d. as an average.

Breadstuffs—Wheat was in limited demand at full prices, as previously quoted. Indian Corn unchanged. The quotations are 27 a 28s. per quarter.

Western canal and sweet flour are in better demand: Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s. 6d. a 24s. per bbl. Corn meal 13s. 6d. a 14s. per bbl.

Mr. Clemens.

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS, of Alabama, has come out in a letter to the Huntsville Democrat, dated Huntsville, Sept. 16th, in which he defends himself against certain censures, cast upon him on account of his having voted for the bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary. Mr. CLEMENS asserts that the South loses nothing by this arrangement. That the title of Texas was legitimately a subject for dispute and arbitration: and that therefore, no *principle* was violated; while, at the same time, the territory ceded to New Mexico, is almost totally valueless, or at least must have been to Texas: and finally, that the boundary bill does not come in the shape of an authorative law, but of a proposition, to be accepted or not, as may seem good to Texas, which State, Mr. CLEMENS thinks, is fully competent to guard her own interests, and her own honor.

☞ Since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, it is said that the fugitives now residing in the Northern States, are making tracks for Canada, for fear of recapture.

☞ The Goldsborough Patriot has been enlarged, and otherwise improved. Success to it.

☞ JENNY LIND has given $1000 to the Swedish Episcopal Church at Chicago.

☞ The steamship Ohio, arrived at New York on the 23d, with half a million of dollars in gold, and four hundred passengers. No later advices from California than those brought by the Philadelphia. The Ohio brings Havana dates to the 18th inst.—Troops continue to arrive from Spain.

ONLY $52,700,000 A YEAR.—On the 24 instant, according to the report of Congressional proceedings, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, showed before the House of Representatives, that the expenditures of the present year will amount to the enormous sum of *fifty-two millions seven hundred thousand dollars!* or about two dollars and fifty cents to each man, woman, and child, black and white, bond and free, in the whole country! This immense expenditure—double what the expenses were during any one year of Gen. Jackson's administration, about the extravagance of which the opposition spouted so lustily—is made in a time of profound peace and public tranquility. Had this administration been in power during the Mexican war, the national debt would now be at least two hundred millions of dollars.—*Baltimore Argus.*

JOKING ON A SERIOUS SUBJECT.—Mr. Talbot, the free-soil candidate for Governor in Maine, has lost the use of one eye, and has one wooden leg. His friends expect him to beat both whigs and democrats, as he can *stump* it through the State with an eye *single* to the good of his country.

GEN. CASS.—The Democracy of Michigan in Mass Convention, last week, resolved that the re-nomination of Gen. Cass for the next Presidency is "due to his signal public services, and the principles of the party for which he has so long and so faithfully struggled."

THE JENNY LIND MANIA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin referring to the Jenny Lind mania at Boston, says:

"A person named Dodge, a vocalist, has bought the first ticket for $625; just $400 above the Broadway hatter, and the latter gentleman may now put on his hat and retire. He has made thousands of dollars worth of notoriety by his purchase, but he is so completely eclipsed by the Boston singer, that his $225 becomes intensely insignificant. Mr. Dodge will be a man of mark now all over the country, and if he is in business, will realize a profit by his venture.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATORS.

Anson—Purdie Richardson, whig.
Ashe, Watauga, and Surry—George Bower, dem.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Richard Wooten, dem.
Bertie—Louis Bond, whig.
Buncombe and Henderson—N. W. Woodfin, whig.
Beaufort and Hyde—Allen Grist, whig.
Burke and McDowell—Tod. R. Caldwell, whig.
Cumberland—T. N. Cameron, dem.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Rufus Barringer, whig.
Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln—John F. Hoke, dem.
Haywood, Macon and Cherokee—Wm. H. Thomas, dem.
Chatham—John H. Haughton, whig.
Caswell—George Williamson, dem.
Chowan and Gates—Henry Wiley, whig.
Craven—Wm. H. Washington, whig.
Camden and Currituck—John Barnard, whig.
Carteret and Jones—M. F. Arendel, whig.
Cleaveland and Rutherford—J. G. Bynum, whig.
Davie and Rowan—John A. Lillington, whig.
Davidson—Samuel Hargrave, dem.
Duplin—Amos Herring, dem.
Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, dem.
Franklin—James Collins, dem.
Guilford—John A. Gilmer, whig.
Greene and Lenoir—Edwin G. Speight, dem.
Granville—Nathaniel E. Canady, dem.
Hertford—Vanpelt Sessoms, whig.
Halifax—Andrew Joyner, whig.
Iredell and Alexander—George F. Davidson, whig.
Johnston—Wm. A. Watson, dem.
Moore and Montgomery—Angus R. Kelly, whig.
Mecklenburg and Union—G. W. Caldwell, dem.
Martin—W. R. W. Sherod, dem.
Nash—John H. Drake, dem.
New Hanover—N. N. Nixon, dem.
Northampton—J. M. L. Rogers, dem.
Onslow—Geo. H. McMillan, dem.
Orange and Alamance—John Berry, dem.
Pasquotank and Perquimans—Wm. B. Shepard, whig.
Person—R. H. Hester, dem.
Pitt—Wm. Eborn, whig.
Rockingham—D. W. Courts, dem.
Richmond and Robeson—John Malloy, whig.
Randolph—Wm. B. Lane, whig.
Stokes and Forsyth—Philip Barrow, dem.
Sampson—Thos. Bunting, dem.
Washington and Tyrrell—T. E. Pender, whig.
Warren—Weldon N. Edwards, dem.
Wayne—John Exum, dem. Died since election.
Democrats 27: Whigs 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—Benj. J. Dunlap, A. J. Dargan, whigs.
Ashe—A. B. McMillan, whig.
Beaufort—Jesse Stubbs, Wm. H. Tripp, whigs.
Bertie—J. B. Cherry, P. H. Winston, whigs.
Bladen—T. S. D. McDowell, dem.
Brunswick—John H. Hill, whig.
Buncombe—M. Erwin, whig. James Sharp, dem.
Burke—W. W. Avery, dem., H. Walton, whig.
Cabarrus—J. W. Scott, John Shinpoch, whigs.
Caldwell—
Camden—Caleb Barco, whig.
Carteret—Jennings Pigot, whig.
Caswell—Samuel P. Hill, D. S. Johnson, dems.
Chatham—D. Brazier, D. Hackney, whigs, R. S. Cotten, dem.
Cherokee—Geo. W. Hayes, whig.
Chowan—Wm. E. Bond, dem.
Cleaveland—Mr. Holland, dem.
Columbus—John A. Maultsby, whig.
Craven—A. T. Jerkins, whig, G. S. Stevenson, dem.
Cumberland—J. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, dems.
Currituck—Mr. Jarvis, dem.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, A. J. Foster, whigs.
Davie—B. C. Douthitt, whig.
Duplin—Isaac B. Kelly, Henry Mathis, dems.
Edgecombe—Joshua Barnes, Kenneth Thigpen, dems.
Gates—Mills H. Eure, whig.
Greene—B. F. Williams, whig.
Granville—Amis. Wiggins and Parham, whigs.
Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, P. Adams, C. H. Wiley, whigs.
Halifax—Wm. B. Pope, Dudley Clanton, whigs.
Haywood—R. G. A. Love, dem.
Henderson—H. T. Farmer, whig.
Hyde—Erasmus D. Saunderson, dem.
Iredell—Bogle, McKay and Campbell, whigs.
Johnston—Linn B. Saunders, James Tomlinson, dems.
Jones—B. F. Simmons, whig.
Lenoir—Wm. Sutton, dem.
Lincoln—R. Rankin, T. D. Reinhardt, S. N. Stowe, H. Sherill, dems.
Macon—D. W. Siler, whig.
Martin—W. L. Mizzell, dem.
Mecklenburg—E. C. Davidson, whig, J. K. Harrison and James J. Williams, dems.
Moore—Samuel J. Person, democrat.
Montgomery—Zebedee Russel, whig.
Nash—Ford Taylor, dem.
New Hanover—John D. Powers, W. Hill, dems.
Northampton—D. A. Barnes, whig, T. J. Person, dem.
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem.
Orange—C. Jones, Jr., D. A. Montgomery, Dr. Durham, George Patterson, dems.
Pasquotank—Geo. D. Poole, whig.
Perquimons—Thos. Wilson, dem.
Person—C. S. Winstead, dem.
Pitt—W. J. Blow, whig, Marshall Dickinson, dem.
Randolph—J. Thornburg, J. M. A. Drake, whigs.
Robeson—Wm. McNeill, Neill McNeill, dems.
Rockingham—T. Ruffin, Jr., Horatio Kallum, dems.
Richmond—W. L. Steele, whig.
Rowan—A. H. Caldwell, H. J. Foard, whigs.
Rutherford—C. J. Webb, Jesse Sloan, whigs.
Sampson—Amos Herring, J. A. Boykin, dems.
Stanly—Francis Locke, whig.
Stokes—Allen Flynt, H. Marshall, J. A. Waugh, dems.
Surry—J. McLean, James Sheck and Cockerman, dems.
Tyrrell—Jos. McCleese, whig.
Wake—J. D. Newsom, R. M. Saunders, Burwell Rollins, dems.
Warren—F. A. Thornton, Wm. Eaton, Jr., dems.
Washington—W. W. Swanner, dem.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, J. V. Sherard, dems.
Yancey—Samuel Fleming, dem.

MR. CUNARD AND MR. BEECHER.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written a long letter to Mr. E. Cunard, Jr., on the subject of the regulations on the Cunard steamers, requiring religious services only according to the forms of the Church of England.—The letter concludes as follows:

I have said that Mr. Cunard, the agent of the company, declared that the rule was that the Episcopal service only was allowed on his steamers, and that the captain or an Episcopal clergyman alone must officiate; I have declared that on the recent trip of the Asia, with nine clergymen on board, there was no preaching at all allowed the first Sabbath, and that on the second, a clergyman of the established church of Scotland was allowed by Mr. Cunard, in violation of his rule, to preach; I have said that when approached on the subject he lost his temper, and besides much more, said of American passengers, if they do not choose my line, "dam them, let them stay away:" I have said that in the presence of myself and Prof. McClintock, of New York, he admitted that, losing his temper, he had spoken thus, with the additional remark that "they might go to hell:" and I now add, that while apologizing for the loss of his temper, he did not apologize for his remarks upon the American travelling public, but made them yet more emphatic. I charged Capt. Judkins in my first article with card playing on the recent voyage of the Asia: and I now have added the further charge of notorious gambling in former trips of various steamers which he had commanded. I stand ready to prove whatever I have said before the courts of my country. If Mr. Cunard or Capt. Judkins, decline such an impartial investigation, then let the public judge which of us has spoken the truth and which has uttered falsehood.

A NOBLE EPITAPH FOR ANY MAN.—The inscription for the base of the Peel Monument, suggested by Mr. Cobden, is a paragraph in his speech when he was forced out of office by the opposition of his former partisans, in consequence of his free trade measures. It is noble:

"It may be that I shall have a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in the abode of those whose lot it is to labor, and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

A steerage passenger in the steamer Philadelphia, from Chagres, is said to have made $20,000 in 48 hours. He discovered a "claim," from which he took $16,000, and then sold the place for $4,000.

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Hints to Overseers.

MR. EDITOR—Some overseers think if they keep a tolerably clean crop they are doing well; the condition of the mules, horses, fences, gates, farming tools, horse lots and stables, and stock of all kinds, are left to shift for themselves, and are not taken into consideration. Overseers, if they do their duty, will have mules and horses well attended to—fed regularly with a given amount, salted once a week, and rubbed and curried; the stables and lots will also be kept clean, and the *manure taken care of.* Mules and horses will not fail to show their keeping. When once the hip-bones of mules "stick out," no matter how much they have to plow, (for any sound horse or mule, if taken care of, can plow as much as any hand, without injury,) you may put it down at once that they are either irregularly and badly fed, or otherwise grossly neglected.

Overseers are also deficient, even if they attend to mules and horses, keep clean crops, and good gates and f...ces, and do not attend to other stock on the plantation.

Again, if overseers neglect to *enforce the rules of morality* on the plantation, they are in the highest degree unfit for their station. This may be obnoxious to some—I am sorry to say it, even employers—but I trust the time may come when morality and virtue shall be looked upon as an essential qualification for any lawful avocation. Overseers, too, who are "dirty dogs" themselves, must not expect the negroes under their charge to be anything else.

If we would raise the standard of our profession, let us act uprightly, and attend to our business closely, and be paid for our trouble. AN OVERSEER.

Cedar Town, Ga., June, 1850.

From the Southern Cultivator.

A Rule for Measuring Corn Houses.

MR. EDITOR—During the last Fall my attention was directed to the subject of measuring corn houses by some rule, and I have come to the conclusion that the following comes nearer what is correct than any thing of the sort that has come to my knowledge.

RULE.—Obtain the length, width and depth of the house, in feet: then multiply the length and width, and then multiply the result by the depth; then divide the result by 2, and that will give you the number of bushels the house holds of shucked corn in the cars. And by dividing by 3, it will give you the number of bushels the house holds of corn in the shuck. Suppose you have a house 20 feet square and 12 feet deep:—20x20=400x12=4800 divided by 2=2400 bushels of corn in the house, in the cars and shucked out. Divide the 4800 by 3=1600 bushels of corn in the cars, not shucked. A PLANTER.

Montgomery, Ala., August, 1850.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Draining.

MR. EDITOR—I am not vain enough to think I have much influence, nor that I can bring forward facts or arguments in a light strong enough to induce many to attend thereto; but knowing that all of us do exercise an influence somewhere, and that some persons will be convinced by one mode of setting forth an argument, whilst others would not be, I have thought that I might do some good. Besides this, I hold that every man in a community should do something in his day and time to benefit his race, and to exert his influence on the side of improvement and good morals.

With such feelings, I propose to throw together a few thoughts upon Draining, and to submit the same to you for your approval or disapproval.

I have heard quite a number of planters in our State ridicule the idea of draining land in the South. And to show what influence such men carry with them, I heard quite an intelligent gentleman say, two days since, that he found the greatest success in planting to be among those men who plowed and hoed without regard to weather, wet or dry; never stopped for water or wet land. If saving to the very cents was not their principle, they would have less success. Go to these men and inquire for a grindstone, a cross-cut saw, a jack-plane, or even a good plow, and you may ransack a place with twenty to forty hands, and peradventure find no such things. They do nothing but make corn and cotton, and why should they not get rich? It annoys me to have such men held up as examples, and yet their dimes give them eclat in certain quarters.

So with draining. I know plantations with twenty to fifty hands, where there has not been owned in ten years more than a shovel or a spade. It is true they make corn and cotton, and are getting along. But, let me ask, where are the fortunes and the rich lands that were in Virginia, Maryland, and elsewhere, east of us? I will answer: our fathers taught us to plant and to care for nothing but saving a dime, they left us property, and land pretty well used up—we had to eat the negroes they made, and thus sold one or more at a time. All of us were not drunkards or gamblers, yet we managed to get through, and now, having to work, we are saving something for our children, to "go and do likewise."

Suppose we teach our children to save their land, to husband all its resources, to feed it, and provide for it, will it not feed their children afterwards? The policy of the whole South has been on the "killing the goose for the golden egg" order. And could the mantle of the great and good J. C. CALHOUN fall upon me, I would spend the residue of my days in endeavoring to effect an alteration in the present opinion of planters, as to what constitutes a good planter.

At present, the best planter is thought to be the grower of the greatest per hand crops, without regard to wear and tear of land or hands.

I should require the planter to show an improved per acre yield. We notice fat mules, and healthy negroes, why not notice the well-fed fields?

The impression pervades this entire country, that lands in the South do not require draining. They may not, to the same extent, as does land in the moist climate of Great Britain, but I do not think there is any plantation of a few hundred acres but what a part of it needs draining, and many plantations would be benefitted if every few acres had good drains. I will even go farther; I do not know a solitary field of even forty acres, but what requires a drain in some portion thereof.

In a field near by, whilst a portion at this time is very dry and hard, another portion is heavy and wet, every portion thereof is high, above even second bottoms, and much of it is level land. If we consider that land with a clay subsoil cannot of necessity permit water to percolate through it, and then remember that water falls, in the course of twelve months, to the depth of some twenty or thirty inches, or some 300,000 to 400,000 gallons per acre, we certainly cannot be at a loss to account for our lands retaining too much moisture.

Every planter knows the advantage to cotton that a dry year is, and why in the name of common sense should we hesitate to drain our lands? There can be no excuse for land being too dry. But again, we know that lands, when first settled, produce better than afterwards. Why is this? Why should the east half of south-west quarter of section fourteen produce better in 1849 than did the west half in 1830, the first cleared in say '47, the other in say '30?

Will not the consolidation of land by the stock of cattle and horses that have been running on it for twenty years, affect the drainage of land?

I am yours, with respect, HENRY.

May, 1850.

Sowing Broom Corn.

The best soil for this plant is similar to that required for maize. It should be rich, warm, and not subject to early frosts, like the "intervals," or "bottoms," of the Connecticut, the Mohawk, the Sciota, &c. The best crops are usually raised on green sward, turned over as late as possible in the fall, to kill the worms. But if the land be poor, it must be enriched by a liberal supply of well-decomposed farm-yard dung, with additions of guano, plaster, oyster-shell lime, or poudrette. It should be planted as early as the 15th of this month, (May,) in hills about two by three feet apart. If the seed be good, 15 or 20 of them into each hill, and cover them from an inch to an inch and a half deep.

When properly cultivated and brought in good condition to the New York market, broom corn of the best quality will now sell for $100 to $250 per ton.—*American Agriculturist.*

LARGE YIELD OF BROOM CORN.—The Northampton correspondent of the Springfield Republican furnishes that paper with the following statistics of the broom corn crop of Dr. Josiah Trow, of Sunderland, (Mass.) grown in 1849:

The land was upon the bank of the Connecticut River in that town. The lot, containing about 2¼ acres, was in "good heart," but not in a high state of cultivation. Eight loads of muck manure, from the hog yard, were applied to the acre. The hills were planted about 30 inches apart, with about 12 stalks to the hill. The yield per acre was 1030 lbs. brush, which sold for cash at 10 cents a pound—$108:—90 bushels seed, at 30 cents a bushel—$29,70; total $132,70. The labor per acre cost $22,32, and the manure $8. Deduct the amount $30,32.

A Dog-Day Passenger.

Harley, the comedian, was wont to take "sisters and self," down to the seaside for summer relaxation. On one of the hottest days of an August month, he had engaged three places in "a Brighton four-inside coach; and, being seated, the little family party were rejoicing that there *trio* had passed Kensington without being converted into a quartette; but, alas! their joy was short-lived; for at Croydon!—sweet, rural Croydon!—an attorney, nicknamed "the Surrey elephant," a man of eighteen stone weight, made his appearance for an inside seat. O, *mort de ma vie!* a gross-feeding, garlic-eating, cigar-smoking, lozenge swallowing, eighteen-stone attorney, inside of a small coach in the middle of August! there is suffocating in the very thought. But in he must come; and upon his coming in behold! the vehicle bows at the first step of the man-mountain.

Harley, perceiving the discomfort of his sisters, gave a sly hint that he would soon put all to rights. The Croydon Falstaff had entered, was seated, and the vehicle moves on. Harley now plays the part of a stranger, and asks one of the ladies, if pleasure is her sole object in visiting Brighton.

"O, no sir!" is the reply; "I am ordered seabathing, for a nervous complaint."

The other confessed to muscular rheumatism, and was proceeding in the language of deep lamentation as to the part in which it had fixed, when Harley cried out—

"Ah, ladies, what are your maladies to mine! yours may be remedied, but alas! for me there is no relief!"

"Your malady, sir!" said one of the ladies, with a simpering, sympathetic voice—"you malady! why, sir, you look the very picture of health."

"Ah, my dear madam," was the reply, "you know little about my disease; looks often deceive—the *virus* is working in me even now. I wish, for your sakes, that the journey was accomplished; but I greatly fear we shall not be able to keep our places till then; there is premonition in *my virus.*"

"Your *virus*, sir! what do you mean?" said one of the ladies; "you make me uneasy—and surely you are getting worse. But what do you complain of?"

"Alas, madam, about eight days ago I was bitten by a mad dog—my cure cannot be effected! but there is momentary relief when I have leisure and room to take a ride in a coach, when this can be done safely for my fellow-passengers. Though I look well, yet, when the fit seizes me—which it may do in a moment—I am no longer a responsible being; my strong inclination then is to bark like a dog, and fix my grasp upon any gentleman present; but I will take a lady, rather than have nothing to snap at."

The feelings of the fat attorney, who had been a silent listener, where now wound up to the point of fear.

"Dou you bite!" he exclaimed.

Harley's reply, with his teeth set on edge, his eyes staring in his head, and a horrible confirmation of face, was—

"Hre-hre-chre-wha-whur, bow-wha-hre-bow-wow-wow-bow?"

"Open the door, coachman! stop the coach! let me out!" bellowed the man mountain.

The coach stopped, and down came Jehu, saying—

"Hillo, what's the row inside?"

"Bow-wow-wow," said Harley.

"What's the matter?" said coachy.

"Hydrophobia's the matter," said the attorney; "open the door! be quick, and let me out!"

The door was opened, when an other "bow-wow" made the bulky attorney leap out, as if one other moment's delay would secure a horrific bite and bring him in for a disease for which no remedy has been discovered.

"But you'll get wet, sir," said the coachman.

"O, never mind," said the man-mountain: "I'm thankful I'm out. I'll ride anywhere—on the top of the baggage, if you please."

And Harley and his sisters saw him no more.

NOVEL SPECULATION.—A large handbill has been posted up in New York, advertising that a steamboat will be off the Battery on the next night of Jenny Lind's concert, for the purpose of enabling passengers to hear her without paying. The following is a copy of it:

"Down with Monopoly and Humbug."

The splendid Steam Palace James Fairlee, Captain F. Smith, will leave the foot of Robinson st., at seven o'clock, Canal st. at 7½, and Liberty st. at 7¾.

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 24,
for the purpose of hearing the fair
Jenny Lind
warble her notes.

The steamer will lie off the Battery during the concert, affording the passengers great comfort, instead of being jammed up inside of the Castle.—Tickets will be limited. Strict order must be observed. The steamer will be moved at the request of passengers, so that they can hear every note distinct.

Fare Fifty Cents.

TAKING IT COOLLY.—"We country doctors," writes a friend of the *Knickerbocker*, "have to be dentists as well as druggists. Our saddle-bags are our shops, and the turnkey a daily weapon. A few days ago a hearty young woman called, with another like her, and asked me to pull a tooth, which with much reluctance I did, and with less reluctance took the usual fee of twenty-five cents. Her companion, pleased with the operation, said she had a tooth that sometimes ached, and she would like to have it out now. I told her she had better wait till it ached again; but she said no, she would have it pulled: and so I took it out. She promised to call soon and bring my pay, as she did not expect to have her tooth drawn when she came, and she was not pepared with the 'quarter.' So, a day or two after, she called and offered me half a dollar: but fortunately I had no change, and she said it made no difference, for I could just take it out in pulling another tooth, which she knew would ache. So, I took out another and made the change. Wasn't that girl a philosopheress, and wouldn't she make a capital martyr?"

"Harry, I cannot think," says Dick,
"What makes my ancles grow so thick?"
"You do not recollect," says Harry,
"How great a *calf* they have to carry."

Mrs. Partington thinks that there will be such felicites for travelling, bimeby, that we can go anywhere for nothing and come back again.

NOW RECEIVING AT THE OLD STAND.

20 BAGS Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
15 bbls. P. R. Sugar, (prime:)
6 " Superior Lard;
10 " Old Rye Whiskey;
25 Boxes Soap;
10 " Super. Cheese;
5 Kegs Butter;

A few more boxes of that superior "Peter Gravely's" Tobacco, which will be sold quite low for the ready money.
Sept. 20th, 1850. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NEW Goods.—We are now receiving and opening our Fall stock of Goods, which will be complete in a few days. We will be glad to see all of our Cash customers.
Sept. 27, 1850. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE Last Call. Persons indebted to me may rest assured that longer indulgence cannot be given, and that they can save cost by at once settling up.
OWEN HOLMES.

SCOTCH Snuff.—6 barrels. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received from New York.
50 gross prescription Vials, assorted sizes;
25 boxes 8 by 10 Glass;
25 " 10 by 12 "
10 " 10 by 15 "
20 " 10 by 14 "
10 " 12 by 18 " French.
For sale by C. DePRE, Druggist and Chemist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received.—A very fine selection of Porte Monaies, large and small;
Cigar Cases, Morocco and Chamois Skin;
Powder Puff Boxes, Mahogany and Walnut;
" " " Gilt;
Guitar Strings; and a large assortment of Pomades, Macassar Oil, Bears' Oil, Soaps, and fancy Perfumery.
For sale by C. DePRE,
Druggist and Chemist, Market-street.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

JUST Received from New York.
1 gross Luben's Extracts Jenny Lind;
3 dozen " " California;
3 " " " assorted;
½ gross " Soaps;
1 " Morpelas; 1 gross Creme'd Amande;
6 pair Toilette Pots, Bohemian Glass;
12 " fancy Tungents;
And a general assortment of fancy articles usually kept in Drug Stores. For sale by C. DePRE, Druggist.
Sept. 27, 1850 3-tf

Mercantile.

REMOVAL!

FRESH GOODS AT THE NEW STORE,
FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM B. JONES

HAS removed three doors west of his old stand, to the Store formerly occupied by Dr. JOHN L. MEARES, under the Masonic Hall, where he is now opening a large and handsome assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries; Hard, Hollow, Wood, and Willow Ware; Crockery, Glass, Stone, and Tin Ware; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,** which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to PUNCTUAL customers.

He thinks it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock; he will, therefore, simply say that he has a *large variety*, comprising almost every article that is wanted.

☞ Farmers are particularly invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a good assortment of **Negro Blankets, Kerseys, and Shoes,** which he can sell very low.

He takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him, and trusts that by strict attention to his business to merit and continue to receive their custom in future.

☞ Any article sold that does not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.
Sept 27, 1850 3-tf

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

IN QUARTER CASKS.

Old London Particular Madeira;		Lisbon Madeira;	
Donaldson "		Old Amontillado Sherry;	
Cogswell's "		Duff Gordon "	
Cunha "		Offley's Port Wine;	
		Butler's Imperial Port Wine.	

IN CASES.

Brown's Sherry;		South side Madeira;	
Harmony "		Dark and pale old Otard	
Fine old Pale Sherry;		Brandy;	
Old London Port;		Morton's & St. Julien's Claret.	

IN ONE-EIGHTH, ONE-QUARTER, AND ONE-HALF PIPES.

A. Seignette's Brandy;		Holland Gin, ex. sup.;	
Pellevoisin "		Old Rye Whiskey;	
Sazerac "		Scotch "	
Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandy;		Cin. Rect. "	
Old Champagne "		American Gin and Brandy.	
Old Jamaica Rum;			

Also, Malaga, Santernee Melsteiner, Burgundy, Adsinthe, Champagne, &c. &c., comprising a fine assortment of Liquors. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

CHEESE.—50 boxes English Dairy, and New York. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR.—Fresh ground Canal, extra and superfine, in bbls., half barrels and bags, 49½ and 24½ lbs. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FRESH Flour, from new Wheat.
40 barrels Canal, extra and fancy;
10 half bbls. " " "
15 bbls. Fayetteville Flour, superfine and X;
4 half bbls. Rye Flour, extra. Low for cash, at
GEO. H KELLEY'S.

CHEAP as Ever. I take this method of informing my town and country friends that I have just returned from the North with a well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions. I am very thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, and shall continue the cash principle. The following are a part of the stock:
2 hhds. best Porto Rico Sugar;
8 bbls. " Coffee crushed "
25 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
45 bbls. Canal Flour, (new wheat,) warranted;
25 half bbls. " " " "
10 bbls. Mess Pork, city inspection;
19 doz. Water Buckets; 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar;
13 " Brooms, all qualities; 6 boxes best Cheese;
10 kegs Rifle Powder, F. F. & F. F. F.;
30 bags Shot, assorted;
30 boxes Colgate's Soaps, No. 1, extra No. 1, and pale;
10 half boxes " " "
15 boxes Adamantine Candles;
10 " W. Hull & Son's " 40 kegs Nails, assorted;
With a good supply of Hollow-ware, Hard-ware, Woodenware, Matches, No. 1 Mackerel of 1850, and a number of other articles. I warrant all Canal Flour sold by me, and if not good take it back. GEO. H. KELLEY.

EL DORADO or Gold Leaf Tobacco. The very best brands, just received direct from the manufactory. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

MINERVA Brands of Segars. 10,000 received this day, per schr. Corinthian. For sale low by
Sept. 14] J. WILKINSON & CO.

FRENCH and Malaga Lemons. 35 boxes now landing, and for sale at New York cost, by
J. WILKINSON & CO.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Porto Rico Sugar;		Malaga Wine;	
Muscovado do.		Muscat do.	
Clarified do.	Loaf Sugar	Claret do.	
Crushed do.		Holland Gin;	
Powdered do.		Jamaica Rum;	
Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee;		Cordials, various kinds;	
Gun Powder Tea;		Soaps; Starch; Saleratus;	
Black do.		Sperm, Adamantine & Mould	
Old Hyson do.		Candles; Oils;	
North Carolina Lard;		Vinegars; Mustard;	
Do. do. Bacon;		Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, &c.	
Double Rectified Whiskey;		Wooden and Willow Ware;	
Monongahela do.		Mats, all varieties;	
Old Rye do.		Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, &c	
Cognac Brandy, best, ½ to ½		Cordage, all sizes;	
Champagne Wine; [casks;		Ship Chandlery, assorted;	
Madeira do.		Flour; Crackers; Shot;	
Malmsey do. Port Wine;		Confectionary, &c.	

Will be found every variety usually kept at the Old Stand, and for sale cheap, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

J. S. WILLIAMS

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of the following articles, viz:
Plantation Linen and Cotton Osnaburgs;
Blue Denims and Drillings;
Marlboro' and Manchester Stripes;
Tickings and Mariner's Stripes;
White and unbleached Drillings;
Crash, Toweling, and Russia Linen;
3, 4, 5 and 6-4 Shirting and Sheeting;
Russia and Scotch Diapers;
10, 11, and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Diaper and Damask Table Linen;
Ginghams and Prints;
White and colored Canton Crape Shawls;
Black Lace and colored Silk Mantillas;
Lace and Muslin Capes and Collars;
Manilla, Corded, Marseilles, and Grass Cloth Skirts;
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials, very cheap;
Green, yellow, blue, and white Musquito Netting.
All of which will be sold at unusual low rates.

SINGED Cat Smoking Tobacco. For sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

PHALON'S Improved Magic Hair Dye. A new and extraordinary discovery (being a liquid dye) to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It may be applied regardless of the weather, rain or shine. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

PHALON'S Hair Invigorator—To prevent baldness and to restore the Hair that has fallen off or become thin, and to cure effectually Scurf or Dandriff.
For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

FLOUR. 60 barrels Richmond, just received, fresh and of superior quality. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

CORN. 1000 bushels Bladen County Corn, in store. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

JUST Received per Schr. R. W. Brown.
10 bags Coffee; Bbls. Crushed Sugar;
5 hhds. Sugar; Boxes Loaf do.
10 bbls. Cider Vinegar; Indigo, Pepper, &c.
For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that